DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cool; fresh to brisk northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,543. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The only remaining cable from South Africa is monopolized by the British Army officers, and little news gets through. Gen. White has made a detailed report on the disaster at Ladysmith, which, he says, was due to a stampede of the mules and the consequent loss of ammunition. The London papers criticise him severely, and nearly all agree that a gross blunder was made. The Defense Committee of the Cabinet had a long conference, but the result was not made public. It has been decided to send 10,000 additional troops to Africa. The British losses up to but not including the disaster at Ladysmith were nearly 1,000 men. Additional casualties in Gen. Yule's force on its retreat from Dundee are announced by the War Office. No confirmation has been obtained of the reported loss of a British troopship. Only the United States and the colonies have shown sympathy for Great Britain. It is announced that Germany has no intention of playing into the hands of France by intervening in the war. The President of the German Peace Societies urged the Queen to accept mediation by the United States. The Women's Hospital Ship Fund now amounts to nearly $40,000. Yesterday J. R. Keene gave $2,500 and D. O. Mills $1,000. British statesmen, speaking at various places in England and Scotland, discussed the war. Lord Rosebery pointed out that it must be carried to the end. The Secretary of State for India hinted that the terms, after victory, would be liberal. The Chinese Government has decided to farm out the transit duty of the Province of Kwang Lung for a yearly payment of 4,000,000 tael. The action causes some consternation among importers. The Danish ship Polarstjernen, which was sighted at sea in a disabled condition, was yesterday towed into St. Michael's, Azores. Edward Fleetwood John Pellew, fourth Viscount Exmouth, died in London yesterday. Lieut. Gen. Younghusband, British retired officer and scientist, is dead in London. A boiler explosion in Sheffield, England, killed four and injured twenty persons. Kaiser Wilhelm and Kang Hunbert will meet soon, and it is announced that the meeting will be of great political importance.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The report of the Committee on High Schools of the Manhattan School Board, striking from the supply list of text books publications of Henry Holt and Company, was approved yesterday. President Little made a statement

Page 2.

The International Commercial Congress adjourned finally yesterday.

Word was received yesterday that the lumber steamer G. L. Colwell, bound for New York, had foundered at sea, and that twelve of the crew were lost.

President Wallach of Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday appeared before the State Board of Charities to oppose the building of the proposed Emanuel Hospital.

Gen. Funston is indignant over a story recently published, in which he was accused of sending two chalices from Philippine churches to his wife. He has asked his attorneys to investigate a recent interview with Archbishop Ireland concerning it.

Page 3.

Leaders of the Stewart forces in the Nineteenth Assembly District said last night they were sure of their candidate's election.

At the session of the Mazet Committee yesterday evidence was brought out showing that poolrooms and gamblers' places in this city are wider open than ever before.

Page 4.

The Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Railway Company was formally organized yesterday.

Details of a factional fight in the Seventy-first Regiment over the election of a Colonel were learned yesterday.

Attorney General Davies yesterday authorized W. R. Hearst to commence action in the Supreme Court to annul the charter of the Ramapo Water Company.

Page 6.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin, in his annual report made public yesterday, gives an exhaustive review of the formation of the new army.

The postal clerks are excited over a circular letter received by them asking contributions to the Republican campaign fund. Postmaster Van Cott admits that he may use his own discretion in making promotions in the service.

Page 9.

The $50,000 in silver which went down with the ferryboat Chicago was recovered yesterday. No more human bodies were found, but four persons are still missing.

Page 12.

The deer season on Long Island opened yesterday.

There was much complaint yesterday at the new system of transfers put in force between the Brooklyn surface and elevated lines.

Justice Fursman of the Supreme Court yesterday set Nov. 14 as the date for the beginning of the trial of Roland B. Molineux.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 2.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.

VICE-PRESIDENT RALLIES.

Mrs. Hobart Telegraphs Mr. McKinley that Her Husband Passed a Restful Night.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 1.—Vice President Hobart took some nourishment to-night. Mrs. Hobart says he looks better and stronger than in two or three weeks. He had the newspapers read to him this evening, and took an interest in current affairs. He also talked to-night about his private business affairs.

The doctor left the Hobart residence at 9 o'clock, and it is not likely that he will return during the night.

Mrs. Hobart this evening sent the following telegram to President McKinley:

"Mr. Hobart passed restful day and evening. He sends love to you and Mrs. McKinley, in which I join.

"JENNIE T. HOBART."

Dr. Newton, who has been attending the Vice President regularly, slept in the Hobart house last night so that in event of another relapse such as the Vice President suffered early yesterday morning and the morning before, he might be at hand to render medical assistance.

Mr. Evans, Mr. Hobart's private secretary, acknowledged that Mr. Hobart's chances of recovery were as nothing, and that none of the members of the family nor the physician would be surprised if he died at any time now, either in his sleep or during his waking hours.

BISHOP McLAREN WANTS HELP.

Episcopal Bishop of Chicago Asks that a Coadjutor Be Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The election of a Coadjutor for the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois has suddenly come into the Church calendar, Bishop McLaren having signed a call for a diocesan convention to be held Jan. 9, at the cathedral for that action. Realizing the need of such an officer, the laymen of the diocese began two years ago the establishing of an endowment fund, from the interest of which the expenses of such office could be defrayed.

It was Bishop McLaren's determination to withhold his request for a Coadjutor until the fund should be complete. His present illness has, however, impressed upon him the necessity of having some one with whom to share the arduous duties of his office.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Now open, "Hotel Alcazar," Hydro-Therapeutic Baths, Cor. Linden Pl., Augustine, Florida.—Adv.

REJECTS ALL HOLT BOOKS

School Board Resents Attacks on Its Political Integrity.

MR. LITTLE'S STATEMENT

Quotes the Words "Cohesive Power of Public Plunder" and Again Denounces Their Inference.

The report of a majority of the Committee on High Schools of the Manhattan School Board, in striking from the supply list of text books, recommended by the Board of Borough Superintendents, seven books published by Henry Holt and Company, was approved by the School Board at its meeting yesterday afternoon after a heated controversy. The members present were President Joseph J. Little, and Commissioners Richard H. Adams, Charles C. Burlingham, Vernon M. Davis, John B. Harrison, Joseph J. Kittel, James P. Lee, John M. Linck, Thaddeus Moriarity, Miles M. O'Brien, Waldo H. Richardson, Henry A. Rogers, Abraham Stern, Morris E. Sterne, Henry W. Taft, and George M. Van Hoesen. Henry Holt and Company in their publication, The Educational Review, edited by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, referred some time ago to President Little as that "fine old educational mastodon," and named him and several other members of the board as held together "by the cohesive power of public plunder."

President Little wrote a letter of expostulation to the firm, which did not result in a retraction of the criticism. Thereupon he laid the matter before District Attorney Gardiner, who caused the firm and Dr. Butler to be indicted for criminal libel. The indictment, however, was quashed at the School Board meeting of Oct. 18. Commissioner Burlingham offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on High Schools be requested to report to the board the reasons for rejecting the books, which are as follows: "An Introduction to the Study of Chemistry," by Remsen; Torrey's "General Chemistry," "La Mare au Diable," by Sand; Whitney's "Introductory French Reader," Cameron's collection of Daudet's tales, Victor Hugo's "Hernani," and Molière's "L'Avare." The Committee on High Schools consists of ex-Judge Van Hoesen, Chairman; Messrs. Davis, Harrison, Taft, and Lee, and President Little, ex officio. It was alleged that President Little had used his ex-officio vote to decide the question of rejecting the books. Yesterday's report was signed by ex-Judge Van Hoesen and Messrs. Davis and Harrison.

AGAINST THE HOLT FIRM.

The report is as follows:

"The Committee on High Schools, in response to the resolution offered by Mr. Burlingham on Oct. 18, begs to report its reasons for not approving certain books that were on the list submitted for its approval. The books in question were published by a company which had theretofore, in a periodical that it issued, made the charge that certain members of this board were easily influenced by 'the cohesive power of public plunder' and which, when the attention of its managers was called to the damaging character of the accusation, replied that it was 'no worse than one must expect, no matter how pure his motives when he goes into politics'; thus assuming that School Commissioners are 'in politics,' and that it is proper, therefore, to accuse them of unworthy and dishonest motives for their official action. This position was, in the judgment of the committee, most unfair and un-American, and one of actual hostility to the public school system.

"Under these circumstances the committee deemed it proper not to buy from that company when books that could meet the wants of the schools just as well could be obtained from other publishers. The Chairman of the High School Committee of the Board of Superintendents was present at the meeting of the committee, as was the President of this board, and, when the inquiry was put to him, (the Superintendent,) whether the books in question were superior to any other published on the same subjects by other houses, he replied that he could not say that they were. The Superintendents now report that there are books easily obtainable from publishers of the first rank in their line of business as well adapted to the purposes of our schools as are those that were stricken from the list.

"Your committee recognizes the fact that its duties are in the nature of a public trust. It is bound to select, under all circumstances, books that are best suited to the wants of the teachers and pupils; but it is a fact well known that there are many publishers of school books, that the standard of the publications is generally high, and that there is but little room for choice among the multitudinous text books that glut the market. Where books of equal standing in the estimation of experienced educators are offered in competition no harm is likely to result to the public from the choice of one in preference to the others. That is precisely the situation here. The Superintendents assure the committee that books of equal merit can be obtained on terms as favorable as could those that were stricken from the list. No injury, therefore, has resulted, or can result, to the public.

"Of course it cannot be pretended that any dealer has just cause of complaint because his competitor makes a sale that he would like to make. No man has a legal or moral right to compel another to buy his goods, even though he is prepared to furnish an article equal in quality to and no greater in price than the article offered by his rival in trade.

"The committee feels that its action is entirely within the lines that bound the duties of Trustees, and has a discretion in selecting those from whom purchases shall be made that is limited only by the obligation to see that the beneficiaries of its trust, the public and the pupils, sustain no detriment."

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Commissioner Davis moved that the report be received and approved. Commissioner Lee said that, although a member of the committee, he had not signed the report because, while he agreed with the sentiment that the attack upon certain members of the board was absolutely unfair, un-American, and without foundation in fact, he could not agree with the conclusion to the effect that no books were to be bought from the firm when they could be obtained from the publishers. He had been informed on high authority that Remsen's and Torrey's books on chemistry were needed in the High Schools. It had always been and should always be the boast of the board that the public's interests were not discriminated against in any way. He thought the dignity of the board did not allow it to reject these books.

Commissioner Taft said he also was a member of the committee who had refused to sign the report. It seemed to him that this was being made a personal matter. The Board of Superintendents had recommended these books. They had not expressed any other opinion. The report ought to be sent back to them. Otherwise the School Board would be open to the criticism of ill-advised action opposed to the public's best interests.

Commissioner Burlingham said he admired the absolute frankness of the report. He did not believe, however, that because a publisher was guilty of a great offense the board should undertake to discipline him if he did not make an apology satisfactory to some members—to one member, in fact. It would be a sorry day for the board when it took such action. It would certainly come back to plague them. He moved as an amendment that the report be accepted, not approved.

"In casting my vote," said Commissioner O'Brien, "I shall be actuated by no influence outside or inside this board. I don't think anything could be said in the English language more damaging than has been said in this publication. It brands not one individual, but every member of the board. It is a statement we all ought to resent. If this firm's books were better than any others I would vote for them no matter how great its defamation, but I am told by gentlemen whose word I believe that just as good books are issued by other firms. I admire the committee's report because it is a manly one. I for one will give my preference to the books of the firm which appreciates and does not slander this board."

President Little surrendered the chair temporarily to Commissioner Richardson, and read a statement in his own behalf, which in part was as follows:

"I have no apology to offer for having suggested to the High School Committee that those books, if not essential to the welfare of the schools should be left off the list. I must confess I have not much admiration for people, who, while endeavoring to secure by trade a portion of the money set apart for the support of the public schools, used their influence, their offices, and the press to injure them.

PRESIDENT LITTLE'S ARGUMENT.

"I have never known during my experience as a Commissioner of Education of any citizen being turned away without a hearing who came with reports of dishonesty or information of abuses in the school system, or who even came to offer suggestions for the improvement of the schools. The people pay the school tax, and, as a rule, pay cheerfully. In this city the school tax is larger by far than the tax for any other of the city departments. The people have a right to know that the money appropriated for the support of the schools is honestly used for that purpose. No citizen has a right to disturb the minds of the parents and the taxpayers of this city by publicly insinuating that the school money is not honestly used for the purpose for which it is appropriated without offering proof to sustain the charge; no person has a right to state that the gentlemen who are appointed to control the schools of this city are easily impressed by the 'cohesive power of public plunder,' unless ready to offer proof of that fact.

"It may be said that, so far as I am individually concerned, this charge has been withdrawn, for the publishers, in a personal letter to me, wrote: 'We take pleasure in adding that we never believed the cohesive power of public plunder to be among your motives,' and the editor, after the indictment, published an article in which he noted that 'Mr. Little's probity has never, to our knowledge, been questioned.' But, Mr. Chairman, the attack stands as against 'some others' who are members of this board. These 'some others' are our colleagues. If they are easily impressed by the cohesive power of public plunder, they must be public thieves. Who are they? If the action of the criticism. Therefore he laid the matter before District Attorney Gardiner, who caused the firm and Dr. Butler to be indicted for criminal libel. The indictment, however, was quashed at the School Board meeting of Oct. 18. Commissioner Burlingham offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on High Schools be requested to report to the board the reasons for rejecting the books, which are as follows: "An Introduction to the Study of Chemistry," by Remsen; Torrey's "General Chemistry," "La Mare au Diable," by Sand; Whitney's "Introductory French Reader," Cameron's collection of Daudet's tales, Victor Hugo's "Hernani," and Molière's "L'Avare." The Committee on High Schools consists of ex-Judge Van Hoesen, Chairman; Messrs. Davis, Harrison, Taft, and Lee, and President Little, ex officio. It was alleged that President Little had used his ex-officio vote to decide the question of rejecting the books. Yesterday's report was signed by ex-Judge Van Hoesen and Messrs. Davis and Harrison.

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President Little surrendered the chair

TEACHERS FEAR A MUDDLE.

Controller's Question Stops Further Increases in Pay Temporarily.

The school teachers of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx are greatly agitated over a circular which has just been sent to the Principal of every school from the office of the Secretary of the School Board.

This circular first announces that a question has arisen in the Controller's office respecting the right of the School Board to use the surplus in the teachers' salary account for increasing salaries beyond the minimum requirements of the Ahearn bill.

The circular then goes on to say that as the financial ability of the School Board cannot be determined until this question is settled, each Principal is requested to make up his or her pay rolls for October, and for the future until further notice, according to the salaries paid during the month of September. All increases are to be omitted, including those authorized by a resolution adopted at the meeting of the School Board on Oct. 4. The circular also states that it is deemed best for several reasons that the janitors should be placed on a separate pay roll in the future, and that the pay roll would be made up in the Secretary's office. Each Principal is requested, therefore, until further notice, to place on the pay rolls each month, including October, the names of the janitor, the time he serves, and the absences, if any, omitting the salary.

The teachers fear that there will be a muddle in Manhattan and the Bronx similar to what has taken place in Brooklyn. Borough Superintendent Jasper said last evening that the pay of the teachers would be the same for October as it was in September. The circular simply meant that there would be no further increases in salaries by the School Board unless the question raised by the Controller's office was settled in favor of the attitude adopted by the School Board. Under the School Board's ruling the salary of a teacher who received $1,000 under the Ahearn bill was raised to $1,200 and so on in proportion. The board believes it is authorized to do this with the surplus in the teachers' salary account. The Controller's office thinks otherwise. An opinion has been asked of the Corporation Counsel by President Little.

TO ASK GARDINER TO ANSWER.

Attorney General Says Charges Are Grave Enough to Warrant Service Under Public Officers' Law.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—Attorney General Davies has notified the Governor that the charges preferred against Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, are of sufficient gravity to warrant a service under the public officers' law, of a copy on the accused, and to request an answer.

The service will probably be delayed until after election, and then it is understood that the District Attorney will be given fifteen days in which to file his answer.

CROKER SAYS GRABBING MUST STOP.

Declares Republicans Will Regret It If They Throw Gardiner Out.

In speaking of the charges brought against District Attorney Gardiner, Richard Croker said yesterday: "If the Republican machine throws Col. Gardiner out, they will do something for which they will be sorry. The people of New York elected Col. Gardiner and they won't stand this sort of work. They are reaching out from Albany for all the offices they can lay their hands on but this grabbing of places has got to stop."

Col. Gardiner, when asked if he had any statement to make, said until he had received a copy of the charges and had examined them he would not say anything further.

KENTUCKY WITNESS A SUICIDE.

LONDON, Ky., Nov. 1.—The feudists charged with murder at Manchester, Clay County, Ky., have comparatively easy sailing, as witnesses summoned to appear and testify against them will not testify against the warring factions. Mrs. Sarah Collins, chief witness against James and Millard Philpot and Alexander Fischer, charged with the murder of her husband, committed suicide by taking poison, fearing, it is claimed, to testify against them. Other feud cases have been postponed from day to day on account of the absence of witnesses, who refuse to attend court and testify against the feudists, believing, they say, that their evidence against the warring factions would imperil their own lives.

WAS CAR SHORTAGE PLANNED?

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Nov. 1.—Many manufacturers in Eastern Pennsylvania are inclined to believe that the scarcity of cars for transporting bituminous coal from the western part of Pennsylvania is a condition desired by the railroads and the coal companies, and is only a way of securing an increase in the price of soft coal.

In support of this belief the manufacturers in question point to the recent advance of 15 cents a ton for bituminous coal, made by the American Coal Company of Pittsburg, and the published statement that this company and the railroads have formed a combination.

The Otto Huber Brewery's Label guarantees perfect brewing and bottling.—Adv.

ALIVE IN A MORGUE BOX

Infant Revived After Being Long in Frigid Temperature.

A WAIL SCARED THE KEEPERS

Child Pronounced Dead by Woman Who Assisted at Its Birth—Lived Ten Hours After Rescue.

A wee specimen of humanity, one of prematurely born twins, after having supposedly made his entrée into the world lifeless, and passing three hours in a nailed-up and paper-enveloped macaroni box in a temperature of 25 degrees in a refrigerator at the Morgue, was discovered to be alive and survived the terrible ordeal for ten hours. If the earnest wishes of the doctors at Bellevue Hospital, the keepers and attendants at the Morgue, and others interested in his case could have helped the tiny fellow in his fight with death he would certainly have baffled the destroyer.

His parents are poor Italians—Benedetto and Francesca Galioto, natives of Baucina—who arrived in this country a year ago, and live in a tenement house at 241 Elizabeth Street. Benedetto Galioto is a laborer. The couple have two other children—Lizzie, three years old, and Annie, 2 years old. The twins made their appearance, two months before they were expected, at 10 o'clock Tuesday night. They showed no sign of life, and the midwife in attendance, Rosa Genovese of 33 Stanton Street, pronounced them to be stillborn. There was intense grief in the Galioto household, with which their neighbors sympathized. The mother was inconsolable; the father beside himself. A macaroni box was secured from a nearby grocer's; the bodies, wrapped in a linen cloth, were placed therein, and the parents mourned for them all night.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning Galioto nailed the lid down, wrapped the little box in a newspaper, tied a piece of string around it, and sorrowfully journeyed to the Morgue, where he arrived at 6 o'clock and presented the box, together with the midwife's certificate of death. Night Keeper John Jackson received the box, and turned it over to the assistant, Theodore Kip, who placed it in the "babies' icebox," a big refrigerator, in which a dozen bodies in tiny coffins were awaiting final disposal.

Night Keeper Jackson went away, and was succeeded by Keeper John Fane. At 9 o'clock the latter was in his office, poring over his books. Morgue Policeman Jefferson Morell was gazing contemplatively out of the window at the gloomy drizzle and mist. Kip was sitting down to rest, and another assistant had entered the office and was waiting to speak to Keeper Fane. The silence of the dead appropriately reigned in the lugubrious building. It was broken by a faint, plaintive sound as of the mewing of a cat in distress. The sound was repeated. It seemed to come from the rotunda, where, in drawer upon drawer, reposed many unknown dead.

Policeman Morell and Kip looked inquiringly at each other, and then instinctively gazed around for the Morgue cat. The latter was snugly curled on an office chair and sound asleep. Once more the sound was heard.

"What's that?" queried Keeper Fane.

"Dunno," replied Kip uneasily. "If I didn't know the thing was impossible I'd swear it came from the refrigerator."

The cat this time had also heard it, and, jumping off the chair, with humped back and bristling tail, glared in the direction of the rotunda.

There could be no doubt that that was where the mewing or wailing came from.

Morell has been stationed at the Morgue for many years, and is not easily frightened, but he reached a stick before he ventured to investigate. Fane, Kip, and the other assistant followed with blanched faces.

They halted in the centre of the rotunda and listened. A feeble wail came from the babies' compartment.

"It's that box!" cried Kip, light suddenly dawning upon him. He rushed to the refrigerator, flung open the door, and speedily emerged with the paper-enveloped box. To cut the string, tear off the paper, and pry open the lid with his pocket knife was the work of a minute.

The men bent over, and when the linen cloth was raised one of the doll-like bodies was seen to be moving.

Kip snatched up the box excitedly, and, followed by the others, ran to the autopsy room, shouting, "It's alive, sure enough. Let's thaw it out!" A towel was doubled and placed on the steam heater, and the baby carefully extracted from the box and laid upon the novel bed. In a few minutes the puny infant, under the influence of the heat, revived and began to move its legs and fists and to moan and wail.

Intensely excited, Keeper Fane hurried to the telephone and demanded that a doctor come down immediately. At the expiration of twenty seconds it seemed to the impatient men that he was a long time putting in an appearance, and Kip, wrapping the baby in a towel, ran with it to the hospital as fast as his legs would carry him. It was a minute or two before he could make the astonished officials there understand the case. Then Dr. A. R. Stern was fetched, and he, very much astonished in turn when he heard Kip's story, examined the baby, found it really was alive, and sent it to Ward 31, where nourishment was given to it and it was wrapped up in wool. It lingered until 7 o'clock in the evening, when it was found that its little life had been finally and forever snuffed out.

The authorities at Bellevue, when they had grasped the facts in the case, communicated with the police, and Detectives Maloney and Sommers of the Mulberry Street Station made an investigation and arrested the midwife. The Board of Health and the Coroners' office were informed. It was found that Mrs. Genovese was a properly licensed midwife, and had made a not unnatural mistake in presuming that both infants were dead. She was therefore released.

Meanwhile, however, the Galiotos had been informed that one of the twins was alive. The news dazed them at first, then the mother became hysterical, and the father, trembling all over, hurried to Bellevue to fetch his child. He was with difficulty persuaded that it would be better to leave it where it was, and that to remove it would hasten its death. The news of the baby's startling resuscitation spread rapidly among the Italians in the neighborhood of the Galiotos' home. It formed the sole topic of gossip, and all day loug the house was besieged by excited compatriots of the couple, eager to learn the details from the parents themselves. The people declared that a miracle had been performed, that the child had been raised from the dead, and the mother was regarded with wonder not unmingled with awe until it was learned definitively that the baby was dead.

Policeman Jefferson Morell, in talking about the baby last evening, said that eleven years ago a similar case occurred at the old Morgue, where he was also on duty.

"The baby on that occasion," said he, "passed the whole night in the icebox. The latter, however, was not like the modern refrigerators with their extremely low temperature, the coolness being produced by a few cakes of ice. That baby lived for several days, and when it really did die special means were taken to make sure of the fact."

Monument to Bunker Hill Heroes.

PEPPERELL, Mass., Nov. 1.—A soldiers' monument which Mrs. Roger Wolcott of Boston, wife of the Governor, has presented to the town of Pepperell, was dedicated this afternoon. Mrs. Wolcott is a great-great-granddaughter of Col. William Prescott, hero of Bunker Hill, and her gift is to perpetuate the memory of the men from Pepperell who fought in that battle. Gov. Wolcott, Mrs. Wolcott, and guests arrived from Boston soon after noon.

Peeping Yale Tutor Discharged.

Speciel to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 1.—Tutor Frank H. D. Chase of the English department at Yale, who was arrested Oct. 27 for peeping in windows, has been relieved of his college duties by the action of a Faculty meeting held yesterday.

CATCALLS FOR HANNA.

Springfield (Ohio) People Interrupt His Speech and Ask Questions—Makes No Reference to Bushnell.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 1.—The Republican rally held here to-night in the City Hall, at which Mark Hanna was the star attraction, at one time came near ending in a row. The hall was packed to suffocation, and people pushed and scrambled to obtain entrance.

So much has been said about the relations of Hanna and Bushnell and the letter Nash wrote tendering his resignation as Hospital Trustee that there was, naturally, a great deal of curiosity to see Hanna, who made his first speech here to-night. No sooner had he been introduced than a crowd in the gallery began using catcalls, making noises, and firing questions at Hanna that were satirical, if not offensive. Some of them were very sharp, and a dozen times, on account of the noise, Hanna had to cease talking and wait until order could be restored. Hanna became angry. He did not try to conceal his indignation, and began an arraignment of the Democratic Party, which he charged with responsibility for the utterances.

People were curious to know what Hanna would say about Bushnell, but he never mentioned him. His position was quite embarrassing at one time. When perfect silence had been gained, some fellow in the gallery, in a loud, shrill voice that everybody could hear, interrogated, "Why don't you say something about Bushnell?" Hanna's face grew red, but, after catching his breath, he went ahead with his speech. The police were finally called in to maintain order.

In attendance the meeting was one of the largest ever held in this city. Hanna made a strong speech.

COL. W. J. BRYAN INJURED.

His Carriage Overturns in Driving to Keep an Appointment.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 1.—Word was received here to-night that in a hurried drive across the country to keep an appointment Col. W. J. Bryan's carriage was overturned and the occupants thrown out and somewhat injured.

PERISH IN THE KLONDIKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kuhner, Oscar Becker of This City, and an Unknown Man Die on Their Steamer.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 1.—The treasure ship Roanoke, which reported here to-day, sixteen days from St. Michaels and eleven days from Cape Nome, brings the first story of the death of several New Yorkers, members of the Alaska Prospecting Company. The dead are:

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kuhner, Oscar Becker, and a man unknown. Becker's body was washed ashore on the beach at St. Michaels Island, and later there was found on overturned steamer and a scow loaded with machinery, which represented the asset of the company. Two survivors are in Becker and Theodore Diedrick.

The news was brought to St. Michael by natives who claim to have seen the steamer overturning during a severe windstorm which prevailed about Sept. 15. The Government launch Nortvegt was detailed to the scene of the accident. She returned two days later with the scow and Oscar Becker's body. Owing to a high surf the crew of the Nordyen could not make an examination of the overturned steamer, which no doubt contained the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Kuhner and the unknown man.

Upon Becker's body were found papers, but owing to their water-soaked condition they were not legible. The party was made up in New York City in the Spring of 1898. The Beckers and Kuhners lived, it is said, at 110 East Seventy-first Street. The Beckers, it is stated, were people in comfortable circumstances. Kuhner, who was a jeweler, had married a Miss Becker.

"The family formed a party, and purchased a small iron steamer and named it and Jennie K. It was shipped to Seattle last June, and from there sent to St. Michael on a steamer. From there the party sailed for Hamilton Station. Severe storms were encountered and other difficulties caused considerable dissension. One day, it is said, Kuhner threatened to shoot Oscar Becker and Dietrick. John Becker left the party on Jan. 1. Later Oscar Becker and Dietrick deserted and took up new quarters. Oscar Becker joined the original party again later, but John Becker and Dietrick secured other positions. Dietrick said at St. Michael on Oct. 5:

"The last I saw of the party was on Sept. 1. Then the steamer was anchored in midstream, between Kuiklik and Hamilton, on the Yukon. They were probably on their way to Cape Nome. Mrs. Becker, the mother, lives at the party's former home, in Seventy-first Street, in New York City."

Owing to the lateness of the season, it will be impossible to make further search for the missing bodies.

The Roanoke had on board, according to her owners, drafts and dust from Cape Nome amounting to $1,500,000. The principal portion of this is represented by drafts held by John Brynteson, Jafel Linderberg, P. H. Anderson, and W. A. Killman, four of the original locators of the camp. There were about 200 others on board with dust valued at from $500 to $5,000 each, a large portion of the same being beach dust. Owing to the alleged impurity of the water at Nome, typhoid fever was quite general at the time the Roanoke left, and twelve deaths had occurred.

FALLING WALLS KILL THREE.

Three Others Are Missing and Five Injured as Result of a Building Collapsing in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Three men are dead and three other persons are missing as the result of the collapse of a six-story building at 139 and 141 West Lake Street this evening. About $200,000 damage was done.

The dead are: Joseph B. Doctor, barn foreman for the New England Milling Company, caught in front part of building at time of explosion and body recovered by firemen; Franklin S. Hanson, proprietor of New England Milling Company, body removed by firemen, badly burned; Henry Hilton, bookkeeper for New England Milling Company, body under the wreckage near where that of his employer was recovered.

The missing are Charles Mullens, peddler, purchasing feed in the salerooms of the mill and last seen struggling to reach an exit after the Leonard building had collapsed and buried in the ruins of the mill; thought by some to have escaped. Unidentified woman, said to have been caught by the portion of the Leonard building wall that fell into the street, and buried beneath the débris. C. Williams, employe of the Leonard Seed Company; not yet accounted for.

The injured are Patrick Peyton, blown into the street by the concussion, cut and bruised about face and arms; W. B. Adams, saloon keeper, head badly cut; Charles Henning, run over by frightened horse, badly bruised; A. J. Kelley, bruised by falling bricks; J. C. Taylor, bruised by falling bricks.

The cause of the collapse is unknown, some claiming that there was an explosion in the store of S. F. Leonard, dealer in seeds, others saying that the walls fell without apparent cause. The generally accepted theory is that there was an explosion of dust in the seed store.

The crash came with less than one minute's warning, and Mr. Leonard, who noticed the walls of the building shift slightly, called to his employes to run for their lives, and they all rushed for the street, the last of them getting through the doorway just in time.

ROYALTY IN POLITICS.

ROME, Nov. 1.—It is announced here that it is certain King Humbert and Emperor William will meet shortly, and that the interview will be of great political importance to the Italian and German Governments, which have already agreed to renew the treaty of alliance.

The Emperor, it is added, is also urging Emperor Francis Joseph to visit King Humbert.

WAITING FOR NEWS FROM LADYSMITH

Only Remaining Cable Given Up to Government Messages.

CONTENTS NOT MADE PUBLIC

No Information Furnished as to the Natal Situation.

Continued Criticism of Gen. White—Details of Disaster to His Forces—Cabinet Defense Committee Has a Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The breakdown of the Delagoa Bay cable route, combined with the monopolization of the available telegraph lines by the Government and British staff officers, is responsible for the fact that nothing further has reached the public from South Africa. The Government has received dispatches rectifying the casualty lists. These will be published to-day.

The War Office officials are working under great strain. Capt. Perriott, Staff Captain to the Military Secretary, has just died, his end being hastened by anxiety and overwork.

It was announced yesterday in a special dispatch from Ladysmith that the Boers again closed around that place on Monday night, sending shells into the British camp. The two guns landed from the British cruiser Powerful opened fire on the Boers at dawn, Tuesday. The Boers brought up more guns, but some of them were silenced. It is added that the Boers' loss must have been heavy. The garrison at Ladysmith is described as being in good spirits and confident, and the troops are said to be full of fight. The artillery duel was still in progress Tuesday night.

An unconfirmed statement is published that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller has left Cape Town for Ladysmith.

A belated dispatch from Ladysmith, describing Monday's fight, says:

"A couple of squadrons of Hussars had a narrow escape from disaster early in the day. They found themselves suddenly confronted, within easy range, by an overwhelming force of Boers, who seemed to spring from the bowels of the earth. The Hussars were splendidly handled and were extricated with only one man wounded.

The Queen is credited with expressing sincere pity for Sir George Stewart White, and the officials are in no wise inclined to judge him harshly. So far as the public is concerned, however, while grave doubt is felt at the manner in which the isolated battalions surrendered, there is still severe criticism for Gen. White and Lieut. Col. Carleton for allowing the column to get out of touch, for the absence of proper scouting and for not ret

man, £50. The fund now amounts to between £7,000 and £8,000, while one American drug firm in London offers an entire medical outfit.

The Maine, as the hospital ship has been christened, is now at Tilbury, on the Thames, where Fletcher, Son & Fearnall are docking the ship gratis.

Lady Churchill is corresponding with Miss Clara Barton and others of the American Red Cross Society. She proposes to devote any surplus to sending out a thoroughly equipped land ambulance corps, in addition to the Maine.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate have expressed great personal interest in the movement, their diplomatic position preventing official participation in it

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WELCOME.

Only the United States and the Colonies Have Shown Friendly Sorrow.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The calamity has served to show the British who are their friends. The papers comment on the splendid reserve of patriotism existing in the far-away colonies, and the "deep-seated feeling of friendship and sympathy of the great kindred Nation across the Atlantic." The Standard sums up the feeling of the nation, saying:

"From the United States and our colonies alone we hear the voice of friendly sorrow and encouragement. But that suffices. All others are welcome to congratulate themselves over the misfortunes of Great Britain."

BRITISH STATESMEN'S VIEWS.

War Must Be Carried to End—Secretary of State for India Hints at Liberal Terms After Victory.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 1.—Lord Rosebery, toasting "The Army and Navy" at a banquet given this evening by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh to the officers of the Gordon Highlanders and the Scots Greys, referred to the reverse in Natal, and said:

"It is much to be regretted, but in a considerable campaign we must look out for such incidents. It is not in the nature of Britons to take much notice of them. We have had a good many of the same kind, and have generally got out right in the end. But, whatever happens, we must see this thing through, even if it should cost still more battalions and still more millions.

"Some day there will be an inquisition as to the preparations made for this war, but the time for that is not now. Our duty now is to support those who have the direction of affairs."

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, speaking at Ealing this evening regarding the situation in South Africa, said:

"Our ultimate victory is certain, and when the terms which we as victors will propose to the vanished are known, foreign nations will see that the main cause which has forced us to embark upon this conflict is not a desire of pecuniary profit or of territorial aggrandizement, but a determination to emancipate a vast territory, for the common benefit of mankind, from an ignoble and degrading tyranny."

The Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at Dumfries, said:

"It is not the fault of the statesmen of the Transvaal that we have not become embroiled with some European power. If hostilities had not come when they did, they would have come at some moment of national danger and difficulty."

Baron Tweedmouth, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, speaking at Edinburgh, said:

"The public mind has not been so moved since the news of the dreadful events of the Indian mutiny. We, unfortunately, are warring with a nation of the same stock and religion as ourselves. At this crisis all hearts go out to the brave Boers and to the small British army in Natal, which, against fearful odds, has performed such magnificent feats of valor. It is not the time to call our opponents names or to utter cries of vengeance, but to back up her Majesty's Ministers, who have a fearful, yes, an awful, responsibility upon their shoulders."

The Earl of Carrington, Liberal, speaking at Buckingham, gave expression to virtually the same convictions.

The Earl of Lonsdale, Honorary Colonel of the Third Battalion, Border Regiment, at a banquet this evening at Whitehaven, declared his confidence in Gen. Sir George Stewart White, the British commander in Natal, and predicted a grand review in Pretoria next March. He hoped to go to the front himself soon with some of his Cumberland and Westmoreland yeomanry.

Referring to Emperor William's celebrated telegram to President Krüger at the time of the failure of the Jameson raid, Lord Lonsdale said:

"If his Majesty's dispatch had been rightly understood, it would have had a totally different effect. It was sent with a view of allaying two sores. It was not antagonistic to Great Britain. I have the pleasure to know the views of the German Emperor, and they are in accordance with the views of England."

GERMANY WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Has No Intention of Playing Into France's Hands by Intervening.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Neueste Nachrichten, in the course of an article evidently inspired, says:

"Germany has no intention of playing into the hands of France by intervening in the Transvaal. She intends to pursue a course of absolute neutrality."

Replying to the anti-Semitic, Pan-German outcery against the Emperor's expected visit to England, the same newspaper remarks:

"Although Germans individually may disapprove of England's policy, the actions of the Emperor must be dictated by Germany's interests, which do not allow her unnecessarily to arouse bad feeling in England. It would be a great mistake to prejudice German interests in South Africa by a one-sided attitude, in view of the future reorganization of the political situation there. Moreover, the great sea power and the great land power have every reason to co-operate in union and harmony."

FRENCHMEN TO AID THE BOERS.

Society of Nationalists and Anti-Semites to Enroll Volunteers.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—A society has been founded to render assistance to the Transvaal Government. Col. Monteil is President and MM. François Coppée, Jules Lemaître, Henri Rochefort, and Drumont, proprietor of the Libre Parole, are the honorary Presidents.

The organization is enrolling volunteers to fight for the Boers, and the promoters claim that more than 300 have volunteered. They have difficulty, however, in finding the necessary funds, and it is doubtful whether Dr. Leyds, the special representative of the Transvaal Government in Europe, will be able to supply these.

Under these conditions the whole movement, which is in the hands of the most violent section of the Nationalists and Anti-Semites, will probably collapse.

LEYDS ALLOWED TO TELEGRAPH.

British War Secretary Permits Him to Cable to Pretoria.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 1.—Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, has received the consent of the British Secretary of War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, to send a telegram to Pretoria to ask the number of killed and wounded on the side of the Boers.

PEACE MEN URGE MEDIATION.

Queen Victoria Asked to Accept Services of the United States.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Tageblatt says Count Bothmer, President of the German Peace Societies, has telegraphed to Queen Victoria praying her to accept the mediation of the United States in the war with the Transvaal.

British to Buy Carolina Mules.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 1.—George A. Douglas of this city to-day was given a contract by British Consul Coetlogen to furnish 1,500 mules, to be delivered either in Charleston or Savannah. The work of securing such a number of mules at this season of the year is not easy, as the market in this State is short of mules. Later on, however, there will be plenty of them on the market.

Portugal Will Not Send Troops Now.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Portuguese Government, according to a dispatch from Oporto to The Daily Mail, has decided to send no troops to Delagoa Bay before the end of December unless the frontier of Portuguese East Africa should be threatened.

Post Offices to Spread War News.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The War Office has made a welcome concession to the public desire for news. Hereafter every Post Office will be open Sunday morning and will post copies of all telegrams received by the War Office up to 1 A. M. Sunday.

"He That Any Good Would Win"

Should have good health. Pure, rich blood is the first requisite. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by giving good blood and good health, has helped many a man to success, besides giving strength and courage to women who, before taking it, could not even see any good in life to win.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

OPPOSE EMANUEL HOSPITAL.

President Wallach and Isaac Stern of Mount Sinai Appear Before State Charities Board.

A hearing was held yesterday at the office of the State Board of Charities upon the proposed Emanuel Hospital and Dispensary. It is necessary for the board to approve the proposed hospital before it can be incorporated. Dr. Stephen Smith presided, and there was a lively discussion as to the advisability of erecting the hospital.

The general plan was explained by J. Charles Weschler, counsel for the proposed hospital, and Dr. M. J. Burstein. They said $40,000 is in hand, and $60,000 more will be given if the hospital is built. The main idea is to provide a hospital on East Broadway for Galacians, Austrians, and Hungarians. Dr. H. B. Adler and Dr. E. K. Browd favored the new hospital.

Isaac Stern, Chairman of the Executive Board of Mount Sinai Hospital, said that he had not heard of any real support of the new hospital except from twelve or fifteen physicians, and he could not see any place for the new institution. President Isaac Wallach of Mount Sinai, in opposing the plan, said:

"Mount Sinai Hospital does not wish to oppose the establishment of any other institution which can do good. I admit the Jews are opposed to the policy of duplicating charities, and for the reason that the various institutions look to the same people for support. If you start a new institution, unless you show genuine resources, it means that it will be maintained merely by drawing support from some institution already in the field.

"Furthermore, I have never known of a hospital being established by physicians alone. Business men always co-operate, and generally take the lead, and they invite physicians to act with them. Again, if men contribute as much as $40,000 for a certain purpose they know it will help the movement to publish their names and subscriptions. The fact that these decline to make public the name of a single subscriber is, I say distinctly, suspicious.

"I am myself opposed as a general rule to the policy of having the State pay anything at all to private hospitals. During the past year we have had in Mount Sinai Hospital to accept a little aid from the city. But that has been only $14,000, and there has been a special emergency, owing to our preparations for a new building.

"As a citizen I have a right to object to the incorporation of a new institution which refuses to tell us where its support is to come from. When Mount Sinai Hospital proves that it has the necessary support and shows that there is a need for it, the Mount Sinai Hospital will withdraw its opposition."

Dr. Smith did not announce his decision, but his questions showed he thought a hospital ought to have a definite and assured support before it be incorporated. He even suggested the union with the Beth Israel Hospital, but the would-be incorporators rejected the suggestion.

SIMON DANZIG DIES SUDDENLY.

Had Made Preparations for His Daughter's Wedding This Week.

Simon Danzig, a banker at 51 Exchange Place, and Director of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, and of Stadler & Falk, died suddenly at his home, 119 East Sixty-fourth Street, Tuesday night.

Heart disease was the cause of death. Mr. Danzig's death was a peculiarly shocking one to his family, as preparations had been made for the marriage of his daughter this week.

YELLOW FEVER REPORTS.

Few Cases Appear at Key West—Epidemic Continues at Miami.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Reports to Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service indicate that the yellow fever epidemic which has prevailed at Key West for the past six weeks has about run its course. Only one or two new cases a day are now reported, and the messages say that a good breeze has been blowing for the past two weeks, which, it is believed, has had a beneficial influence.

The reports also are to the effect that the detention hospital at Dry Tortugas has been closed because of the absence of patients.

Reports from Miami are not so encouraging. Five new cases were discovered there yesterday and two deaths were reported.

BURGLARS HAD A GOOD TIME.

Joseph Jindre, a young man of good appearance, living at 22 Second Street, was locked up in the Church Street Police Station last night, charged with robbing the photo-lithographic establishment of Herman Schedler, 71 Park Place.

He confessed to the police that, accompanied by another youth, he climbed an elevated road pillar last Sunday night and entered Schedler's place, where they secured two photographic lenses valued at $500. They tried to rob the safe, but did not succeed, so they sat down to a game of cards and ate some cocoanut candy, which they had stolen from a candy store at Greenwich Street and Park Place.

Detective Mooney captured Jindre on the Bowery last night, and recovered the lenses and other photographic apparatus.

BAPTISTS TO LESSEN DIVORCES.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 1.—The New Jersey Baptist Convention, in session in this city, has adopted a resolution deploring the increase in divorces. The resolutions further urge all ministers to refuse to marry divorced persons unless the divorce has been obtained on grounds recognized by the Scriptures; oppose the seating of Congressman Roberts of Utah, on the ground that he is a polygamist; oppose the further toleration of polygamy; condemn the Sunday newspaper and Sunday ball games and bicycle racing.

The statistics of the denomination in the State were reported to the convention to be: Number of Baptist churches, 288; membership, 50,706; baptisms, 1,500; value of church property, $4,708,016; amount raised for current expenses, $325,143.20; raised for benevolences, $85,096.87; total raised for all purposes, $533,495.71.

MRS. E. P. STEERS'S HOME AFIRE.

Fire broke out last evening in the library of the residence of Mrs. E. P. Steers, widow of Edward P. Steers, at 2,076 Fifth Avenue, and did about $10,000 damage.

Mrs. Steers has not yet returned to town from her country home, and the caretaker, Maurice O'Toole, and a friend were sitting in the kitchen smoking when a small boy told them the house was on fire. An alarm brought the firemen, who found the library in the rear room on the second floor all ablaze.

Before they got the better of it the library and its contents were destroyed and the floor was burned through, damaging the rooms below. Several valued family portraits were destroyed and some rare old books.

How the fire started is a mystery. O'Toole, the caretaker, says the library was always kept locked. He had tried the door not more than an hour before, and it was secured. He is sure there was no fire in the room nor in that part of the house.

Memorial to Joseph Minott Shepard.

A memorial window of stained glass, which is to be unveiled next Monday in the board room of the Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., in memory of Joseph Minott Shepard, is on exhibition at 46 South Washington Square. The picture is of Sir Galahad, the Knight, whose purity of heart enabled him to find the Holy Grail, as described by Tennyson. The window is composed of 2,400 pieces of glass leaded together. The work was executed by Walter James.

GEN. FUNSTON IS INDIGNANT

Story that He Helped Loot Philippine Churches Angers Him.

BLAMES ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

Instructs Attorney to Investigate Recent Interview of St. Paul Prelate —Latter Disclaims Evil Intent.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 1.—It was reported here to-night that Gen. Funston, who is en route home from the Philippines, had sent instructions to his attorneys here to bring suit against Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul for criminal libel, and at the same time to institute civil and criminal proceedings against The Monitor, a Catholic paper of San Francisco, because of a story recently printed in that paper charging Gen. Funston with having taken two magnificent chalices from Catholic churches and having sent them to his wife.

Archbishop Ireland in a Chicago interview was quoted as calling upon Gen. Funston to deny the truth of the article, and sue the editor of The Monitor for libel, or the public would be obliged against its will to believe him guilty of the criminal acts of which he had been accused.

Gen. Funston is said to be highly indignant at the accusation, and says he will prosecute the matter vigorously. He intends, he says, to put a stop forever to the malicious stories put in circulation regarding him.

Gen. Funston says that he not only refrained from desecrating houses of worship in Manila, but that while Colonel of the Kansas regiment issued a positive order prohibiting the looting or mutilation of church buildings. He supplemented this with verbal instructions to his company commanders to see that the order was rigidly enforced.

C. S. Gleed, senior member of the law firm of Gleed, Ware & Gleed, stated that his firm had received absolutely no intimation from Gen. Funston of any purpose to begin any legal proceedings against Archbishop Ireland. Mr. Gleed stated that he had simply received a personal telegram from Gen. Funston requesting him to ascertain if Archbishop Ireland had been correctly quoted.

Gen. Funston at the same time expressing the opinion that the statements attributed to the Archbishop would be found to be incorrect. Mr. Gleed added his surmise that Gen. Funston desired this information to enable him to form a reply to the Archbishop in the event the alleged interview should prove authentic.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND EXPLAINS.

Claims His Interview Was Meant as a Defense of the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 1.—Archbishop Ireland, when shown a telegram saying Gen. Funston would probably begin action against him for criminal libel, did not appear to be worried. After reading the dispatch he said:

"Really I think there must be some misunderstanding. While in Chicago recently I was interviewed by the reporters, and, on being asked as to the looting of the churches in the Philippines, said there had been any number of charges made along this line, but they were too vague. I called attention to the charge made against Gen. Funston by The Monitor of San Francisco, and said this was a specific charge, and was one that could and should be investigated and the truth or falsity of it settled.

"The article in the San Francisco paper, as I recollect, said that Thomas Fox of Oakland, Cal., charged Gen. Funston with having taken an image from a Catholic church at Caloocan and a vestment which he sent to his wife as a souvenir of the campaign. What I did say was that if the charge was untrue then Gen. Funston should compel the one making it to retract it. In fact, I was defending the Administration against the charges made that the churches were being looted by the soldiers.

"In my experience with the soldiers of the civil war I can readily understand the difficulty the War Department and the officers have to control from 30,000 to 40,000 troops. I do not mean that soldiers in the war of the rebellion did any looting of churches, but it is very hard to restrain a large body of troops by orders. There is not the least doubt that some one looted the churches in the Philippines, for by this evening's mail I received a letter from a person who offered to sell me a crucifix which was taken from a church in the islands. The person who made the offer said in his letter that he would dispose of the crucifix at a very reasonable price. I am satisfied that the War Department since the matter was brought to its attention has issued orders which will prevent further looting, and also that the desecration of the churches was not allowed with the knowledge of the War Department or the army officials at Manila.

"I have heard nothing regarding the threatened suit for libel, and as soon as Gen. Funston or his attorneys are acquainted with what I did say, I am satisfied there will be no action against me. The proper course for Gen. Funston or his attorneys to pursue would be to bring suit against Mr. Fox, who made the charges, or the paper which published them."

TWELVE SAILORS DROWNED.

Steamer George L. Colwell of Detroit Founders Off the Carolina Coast—Only the Captain Rescued.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 1.—The steamer Navahoe, Capt. Staples, arrived here this morning from New York, having on board Capt. John Gaskill, sole survivor of the crew of the steamer George L. Colwell of Detroit bound to New York from Fernandina, Fla., with a cargo of lumber. Capt. Gaskill was clinging to a piece of wreckage of his lost vessel, to which he had clung for twenty-two hours. When rescued by Capt. Staples on Tuesday, he was about fifty miles east of Charleston Lightship.

Capt. Staples and his officers at first lowered a skiff with a picked crew to rescue Capt. Gaskill, but this was smashed against the iron hull of the steamer, and the crew struggled manfully in the angry sea until hauled in by life lines. Capt. Staples then steamed near the wreckage, a line was thrown to Capt. Gaskill, who made it fast around his waist, and he was hauled aboard. He had been badly bruised. He was kindly cared for on board, and is now in St. Francis Xavier's Infirmary here progressing favorably.

Capt. Gaskill says that the storm struck him with full force Monday before daylight. The fury of the wind and force of the waves caused his vessel to spring a leak. Heavy seas were shipped. The pumps were worked, but became choked, and the cargo shifted in the hold. The vessel broke into pieces. This was about ten miles northeast of Cape Romain. Capt. Gaskill and the crew of twelve men clung to the wreckage, which turned over several times. He saw ten of his crew engulfed in the waves, and is of the opinion that the others shared like fates.

A dispatch was received yesterday at the office of the Yellow Pine Company in Beaver Street from Capt. Gaskill of the steamer George L. Colwell, stating that the steamer was lost. The dispatch gave very little information, except that the boat had gone down at sea and that the Captain had just been landed at Charleston, S. C.

The Colwell was built at Bay City, Mich., in 1880. She registered 371 tons net and was 154.2 feet long, 30.7 beam, and 10.9 feet deep. She was owned by the Yellow Pine Company of this city, and carried lumber exclusively from Southern ports to New York. The Yellow Pine Company confirmed the loss of the steamer, and stated that the number of men lost was probably twelve.

STORM SWEEPS VIRGINIA COAST.

Vessels Ashore and Much Damage Done to Property.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 1.—Reports to-day from the Virginia and North Carolina coasts show that Monday night's storm equaled in intensity the August hurricane, and, while no lives were lost, the property damage will be great. The schooner Kate Darlington, Norfolk to Atlantic City, N. J., is wrecked at Ocean View, and the Cape Charles lightship was blown from her moorings, though she reached port in safety. The Norwegian bark Johannes is ashore at Cape Fear. At Hatteras and Cape Henry the wind blew nearly seventy miles an hour.

The battleship Kentucky came up to her anchorage to-day. She caught the gale on her builders' trial trip outside the Virginia capes, but behaved magnificently, and attained a speed of sixteen and one-third knots, or one-third knot more than required by contract.

Much wreckage is coming ashore near Virginia Beach, but as the Government wire is down south of there it cannot be told how many ships are ashore. A big figurehead of a sailing ship came ashore this morning.

The schooner Roger Moore, from Boston for Brunswick, Ga., no cargo, stranded one mile south of Big Kinnakeet Life Saving Station, on the Carolina coast, yesterday. The crew of seven men were all rescued by life savers. The vessel is a total loss.

The Bay Line steamer Gaston, Capt. Porter, sighted a drifting sloop off Tangier Island, Chesapeake Bay, Tuesday morning. On being overhauled, John Pettigrew, a young man from this city, was found to be on board asleep. The sloop, Lloyd Hudgins, was turned adrift and soon afterward went aground. The boy stated that his brother went ashore Sunday night, leaving him in charge of the sloop, which broke her anchor chain and had been drifting thirty-six hours.

COASTING SCHOONER MISSING.

With Her Crew of Ten Men Has Not Been Seen for Over a Month.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 1.—A coasting schooner, hailing from the Newfoundland shore, near Belle Isle, which went to the wreck of the British steamer Scotsman, that went ashore Sept. 21 in the Straits of Belle Isle, has not returned, and has been missing since about Sept. 28.

It is believed that she foundered with a crew of ten men, seven of whom were married, with families. They belonged to the settlement of Griquette.

Vessels Ashore on Carolina Coast.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 1.—Advices from Morehead City, N. C., say: "The three-masted schooner Charles S. Davis, Somers Point, N. J., from Savannah, for Philadelphia, lumber laden, is ashore at Bogue Inlet, twenty-five miles west of Morehead City. The vessel and cargo are a total wreck. The crew of eight men are all saved. The vessel was commanded by Capt. John W. Adams of Philadelphia. He is now at Morehead with his crew. The three-masted schooner Thomas L. James of Keyport, N. J., is also ashore at Bogue Inlet. She is lumber laden from Savannah for Philadelphia. The cargo and vessel are in bad condition. The crew of eight men were all saved. Capt. Pierce reports the worst storm ever seen on this coast."

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

MR. AARON'S COMING PLAY.

He Is Engaging Actors for "The Other Fellow's Wife."

Alfred E. Aarons, formerly manager of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, will shortly make the announcement that a new play, which will be entitled "The Other Fellow's Wife," will be produced in this city under his management.

Mr. Aarons is actively engaged in securing his company, and thus far has under contract Miss Josie Hall, Richard Carle, and William Armstrong, and he is in negotiation with several other prominent actors and actresses. The production will be somewhat on the style of "The Girl From Paris." Miss Josie Hall is at present appearing in the title rôle of "The Girl From Maxim's," and at the conclusion of its engagement at the Grand Opera House Saturday night she will probably sever her connections with the company instead of going on tour. Mr. Aarons has two prominent New York theatres at his disposal, and he will decide on one or the other some time this week.

ZANGWILL PLAY CAST CHANGES.

Few of the Present Company Expected to Go to London.

Before Israel Zangwill's play, "The Children of the Ghetto," leaves this country for London many changes in the original cast will have been made, and when it is produced at the Adelphi Theatre in London it is more than likely that very nearly all the principal rôles will be taken by new actors and actresses.

The first change will probably be two weeks from next Monday night, when Robert Edeson will succeed Frank Worthing as David Brandon, and Miss Ellen Burg will be seen in Miss Blanche Bates's rôle of Hannah Jacobs.

Another important withdrawal from the company will be that of Richard Carle, who plays the part of Shosshi Shmendrik. It was said in theatrical circles yesterday that William Norris has no desire to remain a member of the company when they go to London, and contemplates tendering his resignation.

EXTRA IRVING PERFORMANCE.

"Robespierre" Is to be Given at a Wednesday Matinee.

The limited three weeks' engagement of Sir Henry Irving and his London Lyceum company at the Knickerbocker Theatre has been found to be entirely too brief, but at this time it is too late to change it.

Arrangements have been made for the company's appearance in other cities, and in consequence of this and the demand of the public to see "Robespierre," it has been decided to give a Wednesday matinée next week Nov. 8, at which both Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry will appear in the Sardou drama, contrary to the repeated announcements that Miss Terry would not perform twice in one day.

In the programme of the play presented on the opening night, Monday, the name of Junius Booth appeared in the part of Count Harday de Hauteville, which was an error. While Mr. Booth was a member of the company in London, he is not at present in the cast.

HAMMERSTEIN BREAKS GROUND.

Forty-second Street Theatre to be Finished Earlier Than Expected.

Oscar Hammerstein, true to his announcement, broke ground yesterday for his theatre on the lots Nos. 205, 207, and 209 West Forty-second Street.

Mr. Hammerstein said last night that he is now firmly convinced that the new theatre will be completed some little time before he anticipated. This is due to a contract for the iron work, which he made yesterday, whereby the contractors have agreed to deliver the work sooner than he expected.

Gaiety Theatre to be Reopened.

Another effort will be made within a week or ten days to open the late Sam T. Jack's Theatre, known as the Gaiety, situated at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway. Leo Teller, formerly business manager of Weber & Fields's Music Hall, has acquired a lease of the theatre, of which he will take immediate possession. Mr. Teller is thinking of calling it "The New Theatre Comique," and devoting the house to burlesque and vaudeville.

To Present a Lessing Comedy.

To-morrow night Manager Conried will present Lessing's comedy, "Minna von Barnhelm," at the Irving Place Theatre, with a cast composed exclusively of principal members of the stock company. This same performance will be given under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, Dec. 5.

Miss Banks's Version of Eschegay.

The version of Eschegay's play, "El Gran Galioto," which John Blair will produce at the Carnegie Lyceum on the evenings of Nov. 15 and 16, is the work of Miss Maude Banks. This version was produced by the Independent Theatre Company two years ago.

THREE BURN TO DEATH.

Mother and Two Children Killed By Hot Apple Butter.

JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 1.—News has reached here that Mrs. Pilligree and her two children have been burned to death near Tiff, McDonald County. The baby fell into a caldron of hot apple butter, and the mother and another child were fatally burned trying to rescue it. The baby was dead when taken out, and the other two members of the family died soon after.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST COLONY.

German Religious Sect to Work 4,000 Acres of Land in Wisconsin.

CUMBERLAND, Wis., Nov. 1.—A colony of 100 Germans, who call themselves Christian Socialists, has purchased 4,000 acres of land northeast of this city, on the Chippewa Falls and Northern Branch of the Omaha Railroad.

They are building large houses and barns, and will work their land on the co-operative plan. They are a religious sect who came from the north of Germany.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE PLANS

Protest to Mr. McKinley Against Selection of Cass Gilbert.

FAULT FOUND WITH THE JURY

Letter Signed by Unsuccessful Competitors—Architects Have a Secret Meeting.

The following communication, which is signed by Robert W. Gibson, Israels & Harder, Bruce Price, Cady, Berg & See, George Martin Huss, Francis H. Kimball, James B. Baker, Trowbridge & Livingston, and Clinton & Russell, who entered the competition to furnish the plans for the new Custom House, and which was sent to President McKinley last Saturday, was made public last night:

"On May 11, 1899, the Secretary of the Treasury issued invitations to twenty architects, including the undersigned, to submit designs 'in honorable competition,' stating that a commission consisting of the supervising architect and two prominent and disinterested architects would be appointed to pass upon the merits of the plans submitted.

"Each of us entered into the competition and prepared plans with great labor and expense, relying upon the promise contained in the invitation, and believing that the Government would in good faith choose prominent architects, above suspicion of interest or partiality, who would conduct their proceedings properly and render their decision only on merit.

"In July the Supervising Architect asked each competitor to suggest the names of two architects satisfactory to him to act as Commissioners. Some suggested Frank Miles Day, of Philadelphia, who was afterward selected as a Commissioner. But inquiry has elicited that no competitor suggested Thomas R. Kimball, of Omaha, who was selected as the other Commissioner, unless he was suggested by the successful competitor, Cass Gilbert, who has failed to answer the inquiry addressed to him on the subject. He may possibly have been suggested by Mr. Hardenberg, who is too ill now to answer the inquiry, though at his office it is not believed that Mr. Hardenberg made such suggestion.

"It was commonly predicted during the Summer, before plans were submitted, that the award would go to Mr. Gilbert, but the rumor then seemed to be founded only on the facts that Mr. Gilbert had intimate relations with the Supervising Architect and had removed from Minneapolis to New York at about the time when he was chosen as one of the competitors.

"It now further appears that the Supervising Architect, who not only himself acted as one of the three judges of award, but who also participated actively in the selection of the other two judges, was for many years the partner in business of the successful competitor, and that Mr. Kimball, one of the other judges, was formerly an employe of the successful competitor.

"In our judgment, further, Mr. Kimball is not a prominent architect, such as the invitation to the competitors promised. He is about thirty-two years of age, and is not even a member of the American Institute of Architects. He is without great experience, and his selection seems to have been based chiefly on his former relations to the Supervising Architect and the successful competitor.

"According to our information, the Commissioners acting all together, first eliminated from consideration all but a small number of the plans. In deciding between the remaining plans, one of which was that submitted by Mr. Gilbert, the Supervising Architect declined to act, because of his former relation to Mr. Gilbert. The elimination of some plans was done by all three of the judges, but the subsequent decision between Mr. Gilbert and one or more other competitors was left to two of the judges.

"The act of the Supervising Architect in withdrawing from the final decision between Mr. Gilbert and the one or two others amounted to an admission which affects his decision in the previous elimination of some eighteen plans; for in each elimination he had to pass upon the relative merits of each plan under consideration with the plan of Mr. Gilbert. Further, in making the final decision between the two or more, the competitors were entitled to a decision by three impartial judges, and the decision of the two failed to fill the terms of the competition. These irregularities are such as would vitiate any award in law.

"We have also been informed that before making their decision the Commissioners, or some of them, met in New York in the office of the successful competitor. We are also informed that the Commissioners eliminated from their consideration all of the plans of the competitors except Mr. Gilbert's and one or two others within about two days after the plans were opened, and that they made their final decision within five days after the plans were opened, proving, in our judgment, that no proper consideration could have been given to the twenty plans submitted.

"It has been announced that the award will be made on Nov. 1. We ask you to investigate these matters before the making of the award, and if, in your judgment, the proceedings have not been entirely regular, that you will cause the appointment of a new committee, upon whose judgment on merit only, the competitors and all other persons may rely.

"It is with the greatest reluctance that we bring this matter to your attention, and we only do so believing that we are justly dissatisfied and that your interposition is necessary."

A special meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held last evening in connection with the agitation with regard to the plans for the Custom House. About forty members of the chapter were present. After the meeting Walter Cook, the President, said: "We do not think it would be good policy to make public the decision we arrived at until it reaches the parties to whom it is directed."

Other members of the chapter said all present at the meeting had joined in a pledge not to divulge anything that had taken place in it. One member, however, remarked, "You will have to go to the Secretary of the Treasury for the news," from which it may be inferred that a communication of some kind has been addressed, as a result of the meeting, to Mr. Gage.

Whether this communication be in favor of or against the designs of Cass Gilbert could not be learned. A number of members of the chapter had, however, declared before the meeting that the decision of the jury should be upheld and indorsed by Secretary Gage. Among those who voiced this opinion were President Cook, George B. Post, John M. Carrere, and Thomas Hastings. The two latter are the members of the firm whose plans were originally selected, jointly with those of Mr. Gilbert.

DEPEW AND PLATT TAKE PART.

New York Senators Call on Secretary Gage and the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Senator Platt and Senator Depew had a conference with Secretary Gage to-day with reference to the selection of an architect for the Customs House Building at New York. After the conference it was announced that the Secretary would withhold his decision until Friday next, and in the meantime he will grant hearings to any one interested in the matter.

Before going to the Treasury Department Senators Platt and Depew called at the White House, and, it is understood, urged upon the President the appointment of a new commission to pass upon the Customs House plans.

STUDENTS PAY THEIR BILL.

Franklin and Marshall Boys Settle Damage Done in Skylarking.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 1.—The Faculty of Franklin and Marshall College several days ago declared they would indefinitely suspend the entire freshman class unless the students paid the expense incurred in repairing damage done by them in a recent skylarking, during which they daubed paint over the college buildings. Prominent city properties were disfigured in the same manner. The students refused to pay, but to-day, when the penalty would have gone into effect, they came to time and paid the bill.

E. S. Hoagland's Illness.

Edward S. Hoagland, for twenty years clerk at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is dangerously ill with typhoid pneumonia. There was some improvement in his condition yesterday, but he is not yet out of danger.

NEBRASKANS FEAR FRAUD.

Both Parties Work to Prevent Doctoring of Returns—Man Offers Money for Bets Against Holcomb.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 1.—An Omaha sporting man has posted an offer agreeing to give 10 per cent. on all bets secured for him on election. He is offering to place even bets on Holcomb, the fusion candidate for Supreme Court Judge against Reese, the Republican candidate.

The Populists several days ago started the rumor that the National Republican Committee had sent $60,000 to Nebraska to help the Republican cause and to defeat W. J. Bryan's candidate for Supreme Court Judge. To-day the statement is made, coming apparently from the Republican side, that the Democratic National Committee has placed $10,000 at the disposal of the fusion forces in Nebraska for the support of Holcomb. Both stories have been denied by the respective campaign managers.

The fusionists have been to an enormous expense during the campaign, owing to the large number of outside speakers engaged and the number of meetings held, to say nothing of the inside work, of which the public knows nothing. It is announced that the committee will pay for the special train used by Mr. Bryan for two weeks, and this will cost the committee $200 per day. Heavy assessments have been made on State employes and officers to meet this expenditure.

Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri is in the State making political speeches for the fusionists.

The State Committees have refused to make statements or to estimate majorities for either candidate. The campaign of open work has practically ended, and the work from now on will be performed without newspaper notoriety.

Both State Committees are now taking precautions to guard against the returns being doctored during the count and tabulation.

THIRTY FRESHMEN DUCKED.

Vow Vengeance Against the "Sophs" and a Lively Cane Rush Is Looked For at New York University.

The freshmen of New York University have sworn vengeance against the sophomores, and when the annual cane rush comes off next week a lively time is expected. The cause of this feeling on the part of the freshmen is due to a ducking in a horse trough about thirty of them received at the hands of the "sophs" on Halloween night.

The cane rush was scheduled for Tuesday, but the weather prevented it, and in order to fill this serious break in the programme and that the day might not pass off without incidents worthy of note the "sophs" to the number of half a hundred made a descent upon the gymnasium shortly before 9 o'clock, and about thirty freshmen were rounded up and driven down to a horse trough by the fountain on Sedgwick Avenue, University Heights. Here A. A. Northrup was appointed Chairman of the meeting and Messrs. Delemater and Rorke Sheriffs. Speeches were made that enlightened the freshmen as to what was in store for them, and they kept edging away from the trough, which is about 12 feet long and 2 feet deep.

At a given signal, however, the "sophs" fell upon them and ducked them, one by one. During the struggle Young, 1903, struck his head against the side of the trough and received a painful scalp wound. After the ducking party there was a reunion and a general good time in the social hall, but the freshmen say there is trouble ahead for the "sophs."

COMMERCIAL CONGRESS ENDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—The International Commercial Congress to-day finally adjourned. The last day's proceedings were devoted almost entirely to the exchange of courtesies and leave-takings. Dr. W. P. Wilson, the Director General of the Congress, was presented by the delegates with a silver service.

The Congress adopted a resolution offered yesterday by Prof. Mario Salvini, recommending the free exchange of art and artistic work throughout the world as a means of civilization and refinement, and a resolution offered by Capt. Cordeiro da Graca of Brazil, urging that the attention of capital be drawn to the opportunity for establishing more extensive international freight transportation lines, to the end that the commerce of the world be benefited.

Coal Up to Five Dollars.

The price of coal was advanced yesterday in Jersey City to $5 per ton. Most of the retailers have been selling at $4.75, but those who now make a cut under the advanced price will be refused supplies by the wholesale dealers.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Don M. Dickinson, Detroit.

ASTOR—Dr. F. W. Olcott, United States steamship Texas.

CAMBRIDGE—Blair Lee, Washington.

EMPIRE—Dr. Richard C. Dean, Surgeon General United States Army, retired.

FIFTH AVENUE—V. Gallaher, Belfast; W. S. Ferguson, Scotland.

GRAND UNION—Edward S. Levy, London; Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.

HOLLAND—M. Greenlies, Glasgow.

IMPERIAL—H. Skott, Hongkong.

MANHATTAN—C. G. Dinsmore, Paris; Col. Dalton, London.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. C. McKenna, Washington.

NETHERLAND—W. S. Dewey, (cousin of the Admiral,) Vermont; Capt. Gilbert Cotton, United States Army; J. E. Evans-Jackson, London.

PARK AVENUE—Prof. H. B. Frissell, Hampton, Va.; Major E. T. Ladd, United States Army.

PLAZA—Miss Susan De Forest Day.

WALDORF—A. Zelency of the Russian Embassy, Washington; Price Jones, Liverpool; M. M. Colebrook, London; George E. Green, ex-Mayor of Binghamton; Phil T. Paull, London; Don Elodoro Infante, Charge d'Affaires, Chilian Legation, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Aldred, W. E., Philadelphia, Penn.; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Barnard

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Poolrooms and Gambling Resorts Wider Open Than Ever Before.

GEN. TRACY REPLIES TO CROKER

Denies His Firm Used Money to Influence Legislation—John D. Crimmins Testifies.

At the session of the Mazet Committee which was resumed yesterday Frank Moss, through his detectives, brought out evidence showing that the poolrooms and gambling houses in this city are wider open than ever before, and are doing business practically without restrictions of any kind. Mr. Moss put a number of his detectives on the stand who swore that within the last five days they had played the races and gambled in seventy-two different establishments in this borough and Brooklyn. One of the detectives swore that a person connected with one of the rooms said since the poolroom men had contributed to the campaign fund they had been told they would not be molested.

Mr. Moss told the committee that he introduced this evidence to offset the statement attributed to Mr. Croker, and alleged to have been made several days ago, that there was not a poolroom now open and running in the city. There were no police officials present when this testimony was put in, and Mr. Mazet directed that a copy of the list and testimony bearing upon the pool and gambling rooms be sent to the Chief of Police and to the District Attorney.

The session opened with Gen. Tracy on the stand, under cross-examination by Mr. Hoffman, one of the Democratic members of the committee. Mr. Hoffman tried at the outset to connect Broker Chapman, who bought the Ramapo stock from Gen. Tracy, with a man of the same name who appeared as a witness in Washington in connection with the Sugar Trust investigation. Gen. Tracy said that the men were not the same.

"Was it Mr. Chapman of the firm of Moore & Schley?" asked Mr. Hoffman.

"Now I want to stop right here!" said the witness, forcibly. "I do not propose to be a party to any school for scandal in connection with a third party."

Mr. Hoffman demanded an answer, and Gen. Tracy said he would not know Mr. Chapman of Moore & Schley if he met him in the room. Mr. Hoffman then read the prospectus of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and asked if the General knew anything about it.

"We are counsel for it," he said, "and that prospectus reads just like all the others issued by such companies."

"Have you any objection to stating in what concerns outside of New York State you own stock?" he was asked.

"Does the committee ask that question of me?" said the witness, gravely.

Chairman Mazet protested that this was carrying the investigation beyond legal limits, and Mr. Hoffman said he had all along protested against just such questions by the counsel. Mr. Mazet said he would leave the question of answering entirely to the witness's discretion, and Mr. Hoffman immediately said that if the majority ruled that the question should not be answered the minority would not press it. Then followed a wordy war between the members of the committee, which Gen. Tracy cut short with the announcement that he would answer the question.

"I have owned for about ten years preferred stock in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and in the Alabama Steel Company," he said. "I recall no other corporations in which I own stock."

"Will you ask me a question, Mr. Hoffman?" said the witness as he was leaving the stand. "It is reported in the public press that Mr. Croker has said that my firm has sent large sums of money to Albany to influence legislation. I should like to answer that."

"Well, what do you know about it?" said Mr. Hoffman.

"I can hardly believe that Mr. Croker ever made such a statement," said the witness; "but if he did, he uttered a very grave falsehood. My firm never sent a dollar to Albany or anywhere else to control legislation, and never sent money to any place except for legitimate purposes. I want to say also, if I did not make it clear yesterday, that when Justice Truax became connected with the Ramapo Company he was not on the bench."

Michael J. Green then gave testimony about his connection with the policy business for eleven years, adding that he had reformed and was out of the business for good. He said that the game he ran was backed by "Al" Adams, and that "Dolph" Janzen, Adams's manager, always furnished lawyers and bondsmen when the writers were arrested. The testimony concerning the poolrooms was then introduced.

John C. Hertle, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, then took the stand to tell about his investigations and inspections of contracts, especially in Bronx Borough, which he had made at the request of the Mayor. Mr. Hertle brought with him copies of several hundred reports on various contracts he had submitted to the Mayor, and the reports about the repaving and grading work in the Bronx were accompanied with photographs showing the poor quality of the work done.

Mr. Moss brought out from the accounts in the Controller's office the fact that the pay was not held up, in spite of these reports. Mr. Hertle said he could offer no explanation of the fact that contractors had been paid while adverse reports were in the hands of the Mayor.

Mr. Moss read a report made by Mr. Hertle to the Mayor on June 16, 1899, relating to the supply of asphalt. The report said the maker had been told by the asphalt combine that the city might just as well not try to do its own paving, as it could not get the material. Attached to the report, Mr. Hertle said, was a sample of asphalt four times as rich as that owned by the trust, and that control of the mine from which it came could be obtained by the city for a low sum. Here, the report said, was a chance for the city to break the hold of the combine. The witness said there had never been any other conferences with the Mayor on the subject.

John D. Crimmins was called as a witness in the afternoon. He contradicted the testimony given by Mr. Elias, the President of the Third Avenue Road, some time ago, by stating that his firm had had a contract with the Third Avenue Road and that it had been taken away from him and given to other people.

"Who got the work afterward?"

"Naughton & Co."

"Is that firm looked upon as a political firm?"

"If you mean by that affiliation with the dominant political power, I say yes."

"Can there be any competition where that firm is looking for a contract?"

"None."

Mr. Crimmins went on to say it was a very great advantage if not an actual necessity to have contractors on work of that kind on friendly terms with the city authorities. It followed, he said, that the more loafing done on a job of that kind the higher would be the profit of the contractors. As a stockholder in the Forty-second Street road he said that he had complained of just such loafing.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Hoffman Mr. Crimmins admitted that he had never seen a copy of the contract between the Third Avenue Railroad Company and Naughton & Co. He did not know there was in it a provision for the discharge by the railroad company of any employe of Naughton & Co. on the work whom it desired to get rid of.

He admitted that he was a stockholder in the Consolidated Gas Company, and stated that the Consolidated was behind the Astoria Gas bill. He had appeared before the committee of the Legislature with regard to bills in which he was interested, but he could not recall that any of these were for his private gain.

Louis Windmüller, a merchant of this city, who resides in Queens Borough, said a plan for the improvement of streets in that borough would cost at least $30,000,000, and that the plan was now under consideration by the Board of Public Improvements. He said the plan would wipe out his property in Newtown, and would practically amount to a confiscation of the property of many residents of the neighborhood.

"I feel so strongly on this matter," said Mr. Windmüller, "that I propose to fight the adoption of the plan in the courts."

The session will be resumed this morning at 10:30 o'clock, when it is intimated Mr. Moss will have a surprise to spring.

Mr. Croker on Gen. Tracy.

When asked last night what he thought of ex-Secretary Tracy's testimony before the Mazet committee, Richard Croker said, "Gen. Tracy is an honest man, and what he says is worthy of belief. Why, you don't think these people took him into their confidence, do you? Not much they didn't. They are too wise to do that."

CHIEF DEVERY ON POOLROOMS.

He Will Try to Close Up the Ones Named at the Mazet Session.

Chief of Police Devery was seen last night and shown the list of poolrooms and gambling resorts made up at the Mazet committee's session yesterday. He was told that Mr. Moss had announced that all of these gambling resorts are running wide open.

"What will you do about it?" the Chief was asked.

"I informed Mr. Moss," he replied, "some time ago that if he had any such evidence, I would cause a thorough investigation of his charges. He saw fit not to give me his evidence.

"The only way to stop these poolrooms is to make it a felony for the telegraph and telephone companies to supply them with information. This the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt will not permit. I will do what I can to close them up by having them investigated."

SUICIDE FOLLOWS MURDER.

North Carolina Man Kills His Sister-in-Law and Himself.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 1.—Particulars were received here to-day of a murder and suicide near Lovelace, Wilkes County, N. C. John Coleman shot and instantly killed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dora Chambers, and then placed the gun to his head and fired, killing himself.

Coleman's wife died suddenly last February, and there was suspicion of foul play. It is said Mrs. Chambers had threatened to tell what she knew of the matter, and this caused Coleman to kill her and then himself. Both leave several children.

MURDER MYSTERY IN CHICAGO.

Woman's Body, Dead for a Week, Found with Bullet in Her Heart.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Mrs. J. Rush Branch was found dead last night in her apartments with a bullet in her heart. It is believed the body had lain in the flat for more than a week. Finger prints and bloodstains were found on the wall beside the body, and a revolver with one chamber empty lying on a bed in Mrs. Branch's room.

Five weeks ago Mrs. Branch moved into the building. The woman was alone, but she told the janitor, Frank Stromsen, that her husband was a traveling salesman and was out of town. She made no acquaintances in the building. On several occasions a man whom the janitor believed to be her husband visited her.

Sunday morning, Oct. 22, Mrs. Branch called Stromsen to fix a gas jet. While the janitor was at work a strange man sat with his back to him in the front room and neither spoke nor turned his head. No one saw this man leave the flat. Mrs. Branch has never been seen by any of the neighbors since that day.

A number of letters were found in the apartment, some of them indicating that she had been leading a dual existence.

At least half of the missives were addressed to "Mrs. Mabel Downs," although she is said to have been the recipient of them. In none was the address of the writer given. One of the letters, written in Montreal Oct. 24, and which was unopened, was signed, "Your husband."

GIVES HER HISTORIC HOME.

Daughters of the Revolution to Get Mrs. Hartley's Hudson Mansion.

The announcement was made yesterday that Mrs. Marcellus Hartley has presented her old family mansion in the Village of Hudson, N. Y., to the Daughters of the Revolution. It is a house with an interesting history, and was built by Mrs. Hartley's grandfather, Robert Jenkins, in the year 1818. When the century was young it was considered the handsomest home in the village, and a recent photograph of it shows a substantial looking structure of colonial design and evidently the handiwork of one of the expert architects of that period.

Seth Jenkins, the great grandfather of Mrs. Hartley, and his brother Thomas, were the founders of the quaint old Village of Hudson, and according to Winterbottom's history in 1796, and Moss's history the following year, both of which gave extensive data of the early settlements, Hudson is quoted as the fourth largest town in the State.

Mrs. Hartley has given it to the Daughters of the Revolution, with the understanding that none of the historical features of the building or grounds be disturbed, a request that will gladly be complied with. The papers and deeds for the property have not as yet been formally transferred, but Mrs. Hartley stated that she was ready to make the transfer at any time the society was ready to accept the gift.

SLOSSON WINS FROM SCHAEFER.

He Completes His 900 Points in the 197th Inning.

Last night at Madison Square Concert Hall Slosson won the 900-point cushion carrom billiard match from Schaefer. The attendance was larger than on either Monday or Tuesday nights.

Slosson completed his 900 points in his one hundred and ninety-seventh inning, making the 300 points which were necessary when play began for the evening in the fifty-seventh innings. The match was for $500, winner to take all and pay all, 300 points to be played an evening for three consecutive evenings.

The score:

Slosson, (continuing his one hundred and fortieth inning, made 7—total, 207 in 140 innings)—0, 0, 10, 3, 15, 9, 11, 0, 7, 0, 1, 3, 3, 9, 7, 21, 4, 19, 0, 0, 13, 1, 0, 8, 0, 10, 15, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 11, 7, 4, 2, 2, 9, 5, 0, 0, 14, 0, 4, 6, 9, 4, 4, 9, 2, 1, 0, 4, 0, 7, 1. Total—300. High runs—15, 21, 19, 19, 14. Average—5.42. Grand total—900.

Schaefer (began his one hundred and forty-first inning with 495)—0, 3, 12, 8, 39, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 15, 1, 1, 0, 9, 9, 0, 0, 0, 8, 5, 0, 20, 0, 29, 1, 0, 2, 0, 41, 2, 0, 0, 1, 6, 0, 3, 1, 0, 1, 9, 1, 2, 1, 5, 7, 0, 7, 2, 9, 2, 3, 8, 5, 5. Total—262. High runs—39, 15, 20, 20, 41. Average—4.76. Grand total, 757.

NEWPORT'S NEW POLO GROUNDS.

The Westchester Club Will Open Them for Play Next Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 1.—A large force of men are at work on the new polo grounds in Bateman Avenue for the Westchester Polo Club, which will be in first-class playing order next Summer. The site is an excellent one, and the Westchester Polo Club will expend a large sum of money to have one of the best playing fields in this country. It is the intention of the club to erect a clubhouse, stables, and several other small buildings, and an observation stand for spectators.

The playing field will be 1,000 yards long and 600 yards wide. It will come to pass that the polo championship series will be played on the Westchester Polo Club's field hereafter. The club has also contracted for a half-mile racing track on its new grounds, to be ready for use next Summer.

Accused of Trying to Kill His Wife.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The Sheriff of Waterloo, Iowa, arrived in Chicago to-day with a warrant for the arrest of Jerome W. Hoot, charging attempted murder. Hoot is believed to be in hiding here. Mrs. Hoot, who is not living with her husband, yesterday received a package from Chicago, which, upon being opened, was found to contain an infernal machine, with enough dynamite in it to blow up an ordinary block of buildings. Mrs. Hoot is possessed of some means, and her husband in the event of her death would be her heir.

Maryland Society Officers.

President William Woodward Baldwin of the Maryland Society has been renominated for that office for the coming year. His associates on the regular ticket, to which no opposition has as yet developed, are John Hanway, Vice President; J. Lynch Pendergast, Treasurer; J. Harry Hull, Recording Secretary; Albert Ritchie, Corresponding Secretary; the Rev. J. Nevitt Steele, Chaplain; Edward C. Cockey, Richard F. Hall, and George B. Covington, Trustees.

Black & Tan

—"The American Porter," the product of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n—is pungent, piquant, palatable, more so than the imported. The new American brew.—Adv.

THE ANTI-MAZET CAMPAIGN

Leaders of the Stewart Forces Sure of His Election.

A REPUBLICAN TRICK, HE SAYS

Joseph M. Price Denounces a Circular Sent Out by a Band Headed by John C. Clark.

The campaign in the Nineteenth Assembly District has developed four well-organized camps fighting against one another in pairs for a common cause, yet neither having anything in common beyond the immediate purposes in view. There is the Citizens' Union candidate, who is being supported by Tammany Hall on the one side, while on the other Robert Mazet, the Republican, is being supported by a band of voters organized by John C. Clark and consisting largely, it is claimed, of disaffected Citizens' Union men. This last factor in the battle that is being waged developed only recently and is now in full operation, with headquarters in the Hotel Empire.

It has already addressed a circular to the voters in which it is claimed Mr. Stewart in accepting the indorsement of Tammany Hall has forfeited whatever right he had to be regarded as the representative of the fight for honest government. The circular further favors the election of Mr. Mazet. It is signed by forty-nine citizens.

Mr. Clark said last night: "This work is being carried on entirely by the independent voters of this district, who see that the fusion county ticket needs support here as well as Stewart and Aymar, neither of whom has said a word for it. I suppose that the truth is that Mr. Stewart, working at Tammany Headquarters as he is, does not dare to oppose the Tammany County ticket. It is boasted that Stewart will be independent in the Assembly. Why is he not independent and honorable enough now to come out squarely and help in the fight for the fusion county ticket?"

The circular favoring Mazet issued by Mr. Clark and his associates was pronounced a purely Republican campaign document last night by Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Committee of the Nineteenth District. "I have taken occasion," said he, "to look up the political records of the signers of the circular, and find that twenty-five of them are regularly enrolled Republicans, and can state positively that every one of the forty-nine names is that of a known Republican. The average voter does not know this, however, and in this fact rests the sole hope for benefit from the document. It is as well for the public to know that the circular is simply an appeal from regular Republicans for votes for their candidate.

"The Citizens' Union in the Nineteenth District is as much opposed to-day as it ever was to the machine methods of Tammany Hall and the boss rule of Richard Croker, and the machine methods of the Republican Party and the boss rule of Thomas C. Platt. The Citizens' Union is a non-partisan organization, and asks the support of any body of citizens or any organization for the election of its candidates, provided such support does not carry with it any obligations or pledges in any way. Our candidates stand distinctly upon the platform of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Stewart's speech on Tuesday night, his letter to the Democratic Convention, and all of his public and private utterances demonstrate this so plainly that there is no possibility of a misunderstanding."

The Citizens' Union Campaign Committee of the district has sent out a call for volunteers to represent the union as watchers at the polls on election day. Already a large number of citizens have volunteered, but many more are needed. The position does not carry with it any salary, but the independent voters of the district are told that Mr. Stewart was robbed of his victory at the polls two years ago through not having his interests at the polling places sufficiently protected.

The district committee made public a letter written by William J. Schieffelin, Treasurer of the Citizens' Union Campaign Committee, to Nathan Bijur, in answer to the latter's criticism of the Citizens' Union's opposition to Mr. Mazet. He says:

"If it were true that Robert Mazet is Tammany Hall's most dangerous enemy, and that the Citizens' Union Campaign Committee is 'knifing' the county ticket in order to defeat him, the request that we should repudiate their action would be justifiable, but I am convinced that you are mistaken in both these statements. A man subservient to Thomas C. Platt is scarcely an enemy of Tammany, judging from the years of experience this city has had, culminating in the Tracy campaign.

"Mr. Stewart stands on the Citizens' Union platform, and in his speeches states first that he is a Citizens' Union man; it is nothing against him that Tammany has indorsed him, having full knowledge of these facts."

The Republicans of the district held a mass meeting last night at Sixty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at which Mr. Mazet spoke briefly, reiterating the principles upon which he appeared for votes. A postal card was yesterday sent out to the voters in the district by Mr. Mazet's campaign managers in which William Houston Kenyon, who is credited as being ex-President of the Citizens' Union, tells why he is supporting the Republican. When this card reached the Citizens' Union headquarters it was met by the statement that Mr. Kenyon had never been President of the Citizens' Union.

Considerable stir was created in the district by the announcement that an organization known as the Storekeepers' Union had been formed, consisting, it is claimed, of 1,000 storekeepers in the upper west side who are opposed to the election of Mr. Mazet, principally on the ground that the action of his investigating committee has injured trade in the city. Of the membership it was said that 70 are registered voters of the Nineteenth District. The union will hold a mass meeting to-morrow night at 230 Amsterdam Avenue.

At Tammany district headquarters last night the campaign had reached the betting stage. It had been learned that Charles T. Bruder, manager of the Mazet headquarters, two blocks away, had money to bet on his candidate's election. Two Tammany men at once sought him out and offered to take his bets and give odds of two to one. The wagers were not made. Isaac Fromme stated that any quantity of money in amounts of from $500 to $5,000 on the election of Stewart at odds of 6 to 5 was awaiting takers at the district headquarters. Mr. Fromme places Stewart's majority at 1,200. Commissioner Sexton said: "I have carefully gone over the field, and I am certain Stewart's majority will not be less than 1,000.

"Mazet has already said that if he is defeated it will be by ex-convicts," said Mr. Fromme. "This in itself is an admission of defeat, but think how such a statement will appeal to the honest voters of this district. Mazet's attitude bearing upon the honesty of the residents of the district from the very beginning of the campaign has made our work easy and the election of Stewart a certainty."

MR. CROKER REPLIES TO MAZET.

Charges About Astoria Gas False—Freedman Calls Him a Liar.

Richard Croker made a vigorous denial yesterday of the charge made Tuesday night by Assemblyman Mazet that he (Mr. Croker) had agreed to support the Astoria Gas bill if the officers of the Consolidated Gas Company would buy out his stock in the New Amsterdam Gas Company.

"Mr. Mazet is mistaken," Mr. Croker said, "when he charges that I attempted to sell at an exorbitant price my stock in the New Amsterdam Gas Company. When they got into the gas muddle at Albany I held some New Amsterdam stock, but I sold it, not at an exorbitant figure, but for what it would bring. The question of supporting the Astoria Gas bill never entered into the matter at all."

Andrew Freedman, who was accused by Mr. Mazet of having acted as Mr. Croker's agent in trying to sell the Amsterdam Gas stock, said: "Mr. Mazet must be in desperate straits when he resorts to malicious lying at this stage of the campaign. His statements, so far as they allude to me, are absolute falsehoods. I have never met any officer of the Consolidated Gas Company. It is a mean, malicious lie."

Harrison E. Gawtry, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, when told of Mr. Mazet's charges, said: "There is nothing in them. They are absurd on their face, and I never heard of the matter before."

"Could such an offer be considered without your hearing about it?" was asked.

"I think it natural that I would have heard of such an offer if it had been made."

"Do you care to make any statement about the subject?"

"Nothing at all. It is all nonsense."

Mr. Mazet, when told of the replies to his charges, said: "I stand by what I have said. My source of information is a private one and I know it is accurate."

"How long have you known of this?" he was asked.

"I learned it some time ago, but not until after the session of our committee when Mr. Croker and his man Freedman were on the stand."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN

who can't spare time for luncheon will find that a cup of LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef can be made in one moment, which will renew the strength and vitality and prevent exhaustion. Keep a jar handy. It will save your health.

THE ISSUE IN THE 19TH DISTRICT.

Capt. Mahan Tells Why He Will Cast a Vote for Mr. Mazet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express through your columns my obligations to Mr. Everett P. Wheeler for his letter in your issue of the 30th inst. Mr. Wheeler's party affiliations on National questions, as well as his personal reputation, give especial value to his suggestion on the Assembly contest in the Nineteenth District. To me it is a matter of surprise that clear-headed men in this district should fail to recognize, not only that Tammany is using the Citizens' Union candidate to punish Mr. Mazet for his part in the recent investigations, but that the one supreme conclusion which the general public will form, if Mr. Mazet be defeated, will be that it is not safe for a public man to make himself obnoxious to Tammany.

In a fight of any kind, it is a good rule to fasten on the main issue, the key of the position. For the above reason, which I think the decisive point in this struggle, I shall vote for Mr. Mazet, as two years ago I voted for Mr. Stewart. It is, I fear, too late to hope that the Citizens' Union may withdraw a candidate whose success will be attributed, by the impressionable mass of the community, not to his personal merits, but to the ubiquitous power of Tammany; but I do trust that my fellow-readers of THE TIMES in this district will consider the effect of their votes, as for and against Tammany, in this contest, in which there has been accomplished for the first time, to use Mr. Wheeler's words, "the union of one of the great party organizations with the independent organizations upon a non-partisan basis in municipal matters." The predominant effect of Mr. Mazet's defeat will be municipal, not partisan; for whatever else it shows, the victory of Tammany will overshadow all other impressions in the popular mind.

I do not understand Mr. Wheeler to advocate Mr. Mazet's candidacy, but I do understand him to deprecate, as I do, the ignoring of his services actually rendered, and the untimely and unjustified insistence upon his alleged partiality in the recent investigation as reasons for defeating him for the next Assembly. Taken in connection with Mr. Root's letter in your issue of the same day, upon the Astoria Gas bill, and with the Governor's advocacy of Mr. Mazet's election, we have here a combination of three of the names most respected in our municipality, well worthy of the consideration of voters. A. T. MAHAN.

No. 160 West Eighty-sixth Street, Nov. 1, 1899.

O'BRIEN'S REPLY FOR LABOR.

Says Republicans Not Tammany Men Legislated for Their Benefit.

William J. O'Brien, nominee for Sheriff on the fusion ticket, gave out yesterday an answer to Tammany Hall's address to the labor classes. Mr. O'Brien says:

"Tammany Hall has issued an address today, claiming the credit of fathering twenty-nine important labor laws. The disposition to 'hog it' in these claims is apparent. It will deceive nobody. Every one of these laws was passed by a Republican Legislature, and not a few of them were signed by Republican Governors as well.

"The address does not say that some of these laws have been nullified by Tammany itself. There is, for example, a law which places the wages of street cleaners at $2 per day, yet last Winter when the streets were to be cleaned of snow Tammany hunted up a padrone, who hired Italians at $1.25 per day, after which it forced the padrone to disgorge.

"Why is no reference made to the amended eight-hour law on public works, passed May 10 of this year? This is one of the most far-reaching labor laws ever passed by a State Legislature. Hitherto Tammany has ignored the law that provides that labor engaged on public works shall be paid no less than the prevailing rate of wages, and has gone out of the State, where labor is cheap and where child labor is employed, for the material needed on public works. Of course, we recognize that a private individual has the right to do this, but we think the local taxpayers should have something to say with reference to what is in reality their common property—the public works of the city.

"The City Government, moreover, should set a good example as an employer to other employers. It should pay no less, at least, than the union rate of wages. The fact is, the Tammany administration of our city is a contractors' government, in which the taxpayer is worked at one end and the laboring man at the other, as Capt. Scott set the trap to catch the coon 'a-goin' or a-comin'."

RAINY DAY CLUB AROUSED.

Reverts to First Principles and Decides Upon a Short-Skirt Campaign.

Short skirts for the working woman is to be henceforth the cry of the Rainy Day Club. It came to that decision at its regular monthly meeting yesterday. This was reverting to first principles, and a work the club undertook at the outset of its history, when it devoted itself to the subject of a reform dress. It was forgotten for a time, and the club relapsed into long skirts, luxury, tea, cake, and papers on various subjects.

Mme. von Klemmer roused the club to a sense of duty yesterday.

"I have interviewed the managers in many shops, and they say their employes must be stylish, and they cannot permit the short skirt," said Mrs. George Studwell.

"How can we say anything when we don't wear short skirts ourselves?" asked Mrs. A. T. Harms.

"It does seem ridiculous when half the women present on a day like this are wearing long skirts," observed the President, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, "but I think we have done good by our influence already."

"The Rainy Day Club is itself again. I believe in consistency," breathed another member.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY TESTS.

Warships Communicated with Each Other at a Distance of Thirty Miles.

The flagship New York and battleship Massachusetts returned to anchorage off Thirty-fifth Street, North River, last night, after being at sea for three days testing the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. The tests were under a board of officers, who will report to the Navy Department on the result.

Mr. Marconi said last night that he was hampered by not having enough paraphernalia with him to show an eighty-mile test, and also an interference test at long distances. The longest test made successfully was thirty miles. After the two ships separated more than that the characters became indistinct, and finally disappeared. Two messages sent at the same time to one receiver also produced confusion of characters. Mr. Marconi says that all the little imperfections developed by the Government officers can be remedied when he returns to this country in a few months with additional and larger instruments.

One of the instruments used during the past three days will be taken to sea to-day on a torpedo boat to demonstrate the effect when one of the stations is rolling violently. Mr. Marconi will make a demonstration to-morrow for the benefit of the United States Army Signal Service.

Fatal Lung Diseases in Chicago.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

In spite of the evidence contained in the monthly bulletins of the Health Department, it is probable that comparatively few residents of Chicago realize what a large percentage of the deaths in this city is caused by consumption. A glance at the bulletin for August shows that the victims of the disease in that month numbered 188, as against 99 who died from cancerous affections, 89 from pneumonia, 62 from typhoid fever, 60 from diphtheria and croup. For the six months ending June 30 consumption and pneumonia were far and away the most fatal maladies. While pneumonia destroyed 2,428 lives and consumption 1,337, the deaths due to the next highest single cause were only 848.

SETH LOW ON TAMMANY

Declares Mazet Revelations Should Turn Honest Men From It.

CALLS IT GOVERNMENT TRUST

Attacks Richard Croker and Affirms that He Receives "Boodle" from Municipal Office Holders.

An audience which filled nearly every seat in Cooper Union gathered last night at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Republican Club. Senator Depew was to have presided, but he sent word yesterday morning that he would be detained in Washington. W. M. K. Olcott presided in his stead, and on the stage were many members of the club and quite a number of women. Seth Low, Senator Elsberg, and John Proctor Clarke were the speakers. Mr. Clarke, who spoke last, was interrupted frequently, it was said, by some Tammany sympathizers in rear of the hall and made his speech amid considerable confusion.

Mr. Low made the principal speech of the evening. He was cheered when he appeared soon after 8 o'clock in company with William Brookfield and Henry Birrell, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club, and evoked the same sort of applause during his speech and considerable laughter each time he made a point against Richard Croker and Tammany Hall. The burden of Mr. Low's remarks was on "that peculiar form of Government that Tammany Hall calls Democracy."

"Citizens and gentlemen of the Republican Party," began Mr. Low.

"Glory hallelujah!" interrupted a voice.

"That's right," put in the speaker, after a burst of laughter.

"I take particular pleasure," he went on, "in taking part in this campaign on a distinctively Republican platform because, as it seems to me, the Republican Party has planted itself on solid ground. Two years ago the Republicans adopted a primary law that in effect said a man could vote as he pleased in municipal affairs without affecting his party standing. In this case, the party of my choice has arrayed itself with the Republican Party against Tammany. Now, non-partisanship is not a fad. It rests on expediency. It seems to me that the minority party and independents are natural allies. When they do not work together the results are as were shown in the campaign of 1897 and other campaigns.

"For my part, I do not believe that a high order of citizenship can be obtained on party lines. The aim is not a good city government when a party seeks to use city offices for party ends with the main object in view of filling their pockets.

"This year, however, no city officers are to be voted for. How could we expect," he asked, in speaking of the importance of the election, "a good city government where we allow the elections to the Assembly to go by default."

ON TAMMANY GOVERNMENT.

The speaker then urged the necessity of returning a working majority to the Legislature. He spoke of the theory of government as applied by Tammany Hall in its administration of the city. He said that behind all those offices there seemed to be a theory of government, as represented by that organization, which ought to determine for every honest man what course he ought to pursue in the campaign. This was the government as revealed by the Mazet committee, and it revealed it as clearly, Mr. Low said, as the remark made by Mr. Croker that they were all "working for their pockets."

"Now, what is this theory of government that Mr. Croker's organization represents?" asked Mr. Low. "It isn't exactly a monarchical government, but some of its features are. There are favored families, for example and good things are distributed by favor. [Laughter.] One of the charges brought against the Republicans is that they have passed a civil service law that Tammany has had to respect. That hurt the monarchical idea. [Laughter.]

"Now this government, to go further, might be called an aristocracy, but this doesn't seem to exactly cover it. While I've heard that the Democratic Club claims to be high up in its standing, I don't think it represents the best that the city contains.

"Neither is it a democracy—if Abraham Lincoln knew what that was—a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Well, this is certainly a Government of the people. It is not a Government by the people, but by the organization, and neither is it a Government for the people, but decidedly for the organization. [Laughter.]

"If it is neither a monarchy, an aristocracy, or a democracy, what is it? Well, I should call it a Government syndicate, the most complete governmental trust I know of. Mr. Croker carries out this idea when, as he stated before the Mazet committee, he is working for his pocket all the time."

ATTACK ON MR. CROKER.

At this point Mr. Low told a story concerning the town of Leyden in Holland, in which by a debt owed to the Count of Holland, a condition was eventually created by which the Burgomaster was enabled to demand tribute. It was the Burgomaster's privilege, Mr. Low said, to appoint the officers of the city. He evolved the idea of appointing men to office who gave him the largest loans and removing them when others appeared who would give more for the honors. This was a good deal like Mr. Croker, said Mr. Low. "Though their methods might differ slightly," he went on, "the boss came into his boodle just the same."

"I saw in a recent statement," said he, "of an increase in the city salary list of $1,500,000. It would be interesting to know how much the officers who receive it are permitted to retain. Undoubtedly they pay a handsome sum for the privilege of being in office. The same result, of course, attains with the contractors and business men. All this goes to help line that immense pocket. [Laughter.] Sometimes this lining is in the form of stock or again in an indirect way, but it gets there. As I understand it, Croker says he does not see anything wrong in it."

"Now, I don't know," said Mr. Low, "how this situation is to be met, except by the citizens themselves. It might be worth while to have a law made that no organization should be permitted to make nominations unless its Treasurer files a report annually showing how much money has been received and what has been done with it. I don't know what its effect would be. This is only a suggestion. It might embarrass more parties than one, but I do not believe it would embarrass the Republican Party.

"A great objection of this theory of government evolved by Tammany is that it destroys the ideals of young men. They are induced to join Tammany for business reasons. It is a pitiful thing to make a young man sell his soul out at the start. It isn't possible to speak too severely of the system I have outlined. Croker is the greatest living expert on government of that sort. He certainly has no equal as an authority on the City of New York as it is."

PRAISES MAZET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Low then said he thought the Mazet committee had brought out more things of permanent value than any investigation of similar nature he knew of. The Lexow committee, he said, showed the corruption, but the Mazet committee revealed the cause of it, discovered the law which produced these things.

"Three cheers for Tammany!" broke in a voice at this point.

Mr. Low paid no attention to this interruption, but went on to say that things would never be any different so long as Tammany was left in control. Again in stentorian tones came three cheers for Tammany.

"Put him out! Put him out!" cried several persons in the audience.

"No, no!" cried Mr. Low, raising his hand deprecatingly at a policeman who had started forward to eject the disturber. "Let us keep him here and try to convince him."

"When I was in Queenstown," said Mr. Low smilingly, "an old Irishwoman came on the steamer with some lace to sell. She asked a man if he would buy some. He replied he did not want it. Quick as a flash the old lady drew herself up and exclaimed: 'The Lord have mercy on your taste!'"

Mr. Low was interrupted by a burst of laughter. When it had subsided he caused another gale of merriment by quietly observing: "That would be my observation on our friend in the corner."

Mr. Low spoke of the ticket to be elected, and referred to Justice Barrett, and said that in his opinion Justice Barrett's name on the fusion ticket was the highest indorsement to him, notwithstanding that his name was also on the Tammany ticket.

"I don't like the principles he represents on the Tammany ticket," he said, "but I'll vote for him in spite of it, because he has been a good Judge."

Mr. Low praised ex-Justice Daly, and closed by referring to the Democratic organization in New York as "the most monstrous parody on Democratic principles he had ever heard of in the world."

SENATOR ELSBERG'S SPEECH.

Senator Elsberg, who was the first speaker of the evening, in speaking of the local Government, said:

"The Republican Party of this county has this year through its county convention taken a great forward step and made a great sacrifice. It has placed itself on the highest plane, the plane of the public good, without respect to partisan advantage. It presents a ticket not composed of Republicans, not composed of partisans, but made up of honest men standing on the platform of honesty in public affairs. That ticket stands for unassessed Judges, for good men in county offices, for honest municipal administration. It represents the first step in the united anti-Tammany campaign for control of this city that will be made in 1901. With the citizens of New York it rests to determine whether that step shall be taken or not."

John Proctor Clarke was introduced by the Chairman as a member of the Church militant by virtue of his victory over three policemen, who at the recent Fusionist mass meeting, attempted to remove an ebullient supporter who had not been able to contain his obstreperous approbation of the speaker's remarks.

Mr. Clarke began by saying that he couldn't use the polished and delicate phrases of Dr. Low when he was talking about a Government like that administered by Tammany Hall. He believed in calling things by their right names. In the course of his arraignment of Tammany he referred to Mr. Croker's pocket.

"Whose pocket are you working for?" cried some one in the audience. Instantly there was an uproar, above which was finally heard the ringing voice of the speaker. He said:

"I like these questions. It shows that this is the forum of the American people, where a man has got to stand up and defend himself. Now, Sir, I'll answer your question. Suppose you were a burglar and were brought up before a Judge for trial. Do you think that it would be any answer, when you were accused, to say that you were working for your own pocket all the time?"

Wild cheering and cries of "Give it to him, Clarke!" filled the air. Questions were hurled at the platform from all sides.

ASKS ABOUT MR. PLATT.

"How about Boss Platt?" shouted some one.

"I'll answer you with pleasure," came the reply, "but one at a time. If Mr. Platt held the government of this city in the hollow of his hand and treated it the way Richard Croker does, I would attack Thomas C. Platt, too."

Tremendous cheering followed this reply and Mr. Clarke said:

"I suggest that in the few minutes left at my disposal that if any man wishes to talk he should hire his own hall. Now, I'll answer the men who asked Senator Elsberg about the canals."

Mr. Clarke then detailed Gov. Roosevelt's efforts to probe the canal scandal.

The speaker then touched upon the work of the Lexow committee, and, continuing, said:

"In the beginning of this year a young Assemblyman took his political life in his hands—"

"He'll never get there no more," shouted a man from the audience.

"Yes, he will, by 2,500 majority, answered Mr. Clarke, "but you're mistaken in the man. When Assemblyman Fellowes got the power to come down to this city and investigate the Surrogate's Court, in one week a corrupt Judge was driven from the bench."

"That's no lie," exclaimed a demonstrative listener.

"Now another committee is here," Mr. Clarke went on to say. "When nobody howls at a committee nobody is hurt. But when the knife is put into the putrid carcass of the Tammany tiger then there are howls of disgraceful partisanship."

A voice shouted: "You didn't put Tom Platt on the stand."

"No, but we put Croker on the stand, and he besmirched himself," came the quick response.

"The Republican Club has drawn an indictment of Tammany," said the speaker, "and it's the prisoner at the bar, and you, good people, are the jury. To this indictment Tammany pleads 'anything to beat Mazet.'"

"And they'll do it, too," interrupted one man.

"Put him out!" shouted the audience, while many rose to their feet.

"Let him listen!" shouted Mr. Clarke, and order was restored.

Toward the close of his remarks the speaker casually mentioned the Chief of Police.

"He's all right!" cried a voice.

"Yes, he's all right now, but when he stood before a court of Oyer and Terminer to plead to a crime he wasn't all right." [Applause.]

The close of Mr. Clarke's address was the signal for loud cheering, and then the audience dispersed.

ALLEGED SWINDLING CONCERN.

Five Members of the Import and Trading Company Under Arrest—Complaints from Firms in Several States.

In the arrest of five men yesterday Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau believes he has broken up a g

The Wanamaker Store.

Paris Costumes Reduced

We bring over Paris costumes with a new lavishness—believe that we should, for this is a school as well as a store. We shall keep it in constant session. It is costly work, but we owe certain service to the public—to Our Public, who has shown faith in the store; has been willing to depend upon it.

We are going farther—going to make it unnecessary for you to buy anything when in Paris or London. It is so now, as to many lines of goods.

And the store shall be as fresh as Paris—no matter what money-loss to us that entails.

The beautiful costumes from King and Francis and Walles and Corne and Havet and the other stars of the Rue de la Paix and Place Vendome have served us as an object lesson in dress elegance.

They were priced rather cheaper than you could have landed any one if made to your order. Now they are reduced one-third—

they were $160 to $550
they are $106.50 to $366.50

There are outfits for evening and carriage and street wear.
Will you improve the opportunity?

Silk Waists from Paris and Here and Silk Petticoats

We have made more room for the selling of silk petticoats and waists—we are doing our best to meet the demand and serve you who come for the goods comfortably and well.

Imported Silk Waists, $15 to $65.
Imported Silk Petticoats, $16 to $65.
Imported Silk Dressing Sacques, $12 to $50.

These lots of American goods are decidedly interesting—

Silk Waists, prettily made, good plain taffeta silks, $5, instead of $6.50.
Silk Petticoats, equaling regular lots at $12, at $9.50.
Some at $5—exceedingly good values.

First Floor, Broadway.

Overcoats for Men

Think over this plain-stated fact: This clothing business is vastly larger than during the corresponding period a year ago, yet very many clothing men are bewailing the slowness of business—and blaming the weather.

You who have depended on us for clothing know why we are busiest. You may even wonder that we are not still busier.

The Wanamaker ready-made clothing is very clearly a line by itself—different; distinctive; stylish—in effect, like custom-made work. And, being rightly tailored, the garments hold their shape.

Overcoats start at $8.50. This for all-wool frieze overcoats—black or Oxford gray; neat plaid lining.

$10 for black Kersey overcoats; dressier.
$12 for overcoats of frieze, with satin-lined shoulders and sleeves.
And so on, up to $35.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

In the Fifth Floor Shoe Store

Men's $4 and $5 Shoes at $2.30. Black "Box Calf," kidskin, and some of tan oil-grain leather with leather linings. Good styles, every pair of them. Sizes are missing—be in time to get your.

Boys' $1.50 satin oil-calfskin Shoes at $1—with heels; lace.

Women's $3 shoes at $2. Black kidskin, patent leather tips or plain tips. Regular winter shoes in good style.

Children's Shoes—
65c instead of $1. Sizes 5 to 8.
80c instead of $1.25. Sizes 8½ to 10½.
95c instead of $1.25. Sizes 11 to 2.

Handkerchiefs

The holiday handkerchief selling has commenced. Have you an idea what it amounts to here—that we get more dollars from one busy day's handkerchief selling than a Congressman gets for a whole year's service?

Why? Because handkerchief buying is safe here. Any cotton put into a handkerchief is put in for fraud—or at least because cotton is cheaper than linen. We will not sell one at any price that has a mite of cotton in it (unless you except the cotton used as decoration, as the embroidery—we do not intend that even an extremist shall safely gainsay our advertising statements).

These handkerchiefs are suggested for giving—

Men's plain white hemstitched, $1 to $78 a dozen.
Men's hemstitched and initialed handkerchiefs at $1.50 to $12 a dozen—we only carry the very expensive kind in plain hemstitched.
Men's, with a touch of color, $1.50 to $18 a dozen.
Women's—at 50c a dozen and up to $25 a piece, but we'll keep that story for another day.

Main aisle, Broadway.

The Bargain Store Is for Men, Too

Fifth Floor—all elevators

Three thousand pairs of **Cuffs**—Troy made, Troy laundered—including the various wanted styles, and all sizes of them—**3 pairs for 25c.**

"An accident of trade—the route of true bargains. We buy no stuff that is merely "made to sell."

Silks

Two groups of splendid silks at wonderfully little prices. In one lot are fancy brocades, glace and changeable taffetas, and other sorts—all desirable—at 50c. a yard. The lowest price of the cheapest quality has been 75c. In the other collection are corded taffetas, in new, beautiful colorings at 45c a yd., that were 75c; black surahs at 40c, though regularly 65c, and some black taffetas at 40c, that would be cheap enough at 50c.

Flannel Waists

All of these of the same quality—an excellent $3 quality. The price, however, is only $2.25. They are in varrous good solid colors, and made in newest styles.

Petticoats

They look like silk, though only Mercerized sateen; lustrous, rustling, pretty; cardinal, violet, heliotrope, blue and black; deep umbrella ruffle, corded; they are all velveteen bound. $2.25 regularly; $1.75 now.

Baking Dishes

Also known as pudding dishes. These have enameled pans inside. They hold 3 pints. Only 150 of them, and only one will be sold to each comer. Reduced from $1.25 to 63c.

Austrian China

Good decorations and latest shapes—chocolate pots, salad bowls and cake plates, at 20c to $1. Not a piece in the lot that's not worth fully double.

Excellent choosing among cups and saucers, tea plates, bread-and-butter plates, fruit and oat meal saucers at only 10c each. Regularly 20c.

Some particularly fine cups and saucers at $3 a dozen instead of $6.

Wilton Rugs

Oriental colorings and designs; size 36x63 in., sold many reasonably at $5. The remainder go at $3.50.

Table Linen

Remnants that may tarry here no longer. They are 1½ to 3 yds., and will be sold only by the piece. 40c to 75c a yard. Add a third for the actual value.

Wings, Quills, Feathers

For home millinery. A large quantity of birds, wings, feathers and quills at 10c to 50c—much below their value.

Table Covers

8-4—which means practically two yards square—cotton tapestry; fine designs. Four colorings. $2.75, instead of $3.75.

Sold Two Thousand Yards of the Dress Goods Yesterday

We shall sell as many again to-day, if the weather is kind, for some go on sale that did not get a show yesterday—and friend will tell friend of yesterday's good fortune.

These are odd bolts of Dress Fabrics that with us or some importer were classed as $1.25 to $2.50 values—color lines are broken, but there are over fifty styles, and the price is—

fifty cents a yard

For women's wear and children's.

Remnants of Linings, as well—15c Batiste (several grays) at 7c.

Half-wool changeable Moreen at 25c a yard, instead of 50c. Eleven colorings.
Percalines, Silesias and Sateens—remnants at half the yard price.

Lady Humber Bicycles at $25

Only twenty—no more for love nor money. These would have been sold before, but we waited to replace some necessary parts which had been used from these in repair work. 20 inch frames. The lot should go in a jiffy.

Some *Continentals* still to be had—$18. Men's, 24-in. frames; women's, 20-in. frames.

Basement.

Kodaks Are Reduced

Thank the Eastmans for making picture-taking easy. The Kodak has been one of the greatest pleasure-givers we've known.

Now they are *a whole third cheaper*—$3.35 for the $5 size (Pocket Kodak) to $23.35 for the $35 No. 5 cartridge (biggest they make). Might as well lay in a supply for Christmas giving.

Easement.

Krell and Vose Pianos—time tried and excellent. Do you know the Wanamaker piano store?

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MAY SUE RAMAPO COMPANY

Leave Given to Commence Action to Dissolve the Corporation.

DAVID B. HILL THE ATTORNEY

Attorney General Davies Grants Right to Begin Suit in Order that the Whole Matter May Be Settled.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—Attorney General Davies to-day authorized William R. Hearst of New York City, a stockholder in the Ramapo Water Company, to commence an action in the Supreme Court in the name of the people of the State to annul the charter of and dissolve that corporation. Two applications were made by Mr. Hearst, the first by him as a citizen, and the second by him as a stockholder in the company. The second application is granted. Mr. Hearst has filed a bond of $10,000 with the Attorney General to indemnify the State against the costs and expenses of the action, should it prove unsuccessful.

Ex-United States Senator David B. Hill will have charge of the conduct of the action. He was seen after the decision of the Attorney General had been announced. He said that he did not know when or in what county the application to the Supreme Court would be made.

Attorney General Davies in granting the application has written the following opinion:

The substantial ground of this application is that the Ramapo Water Company has failed to exercise its corporate privileges and franchises during the entire period of its existence, and has thereby forfeited its corporate rights.

The Ramapo Water Company was incorporated in September, 1887, for the purpose, as stated in its articles of incorporation, of "accumulating, storing, conducting, selling, furnishing, and supplying of water for mining, domestic, manufacturing, municipal, and agricultural purposes to cities, to other corporations, and to persons that may lawfully contract therefor."

It is insisted on the part of the applicant that the company, although organized more than twelve years ago, has, during the entire period mentioned, failed to exercise its powers and has suspended its ordinary and lawful business.

In support of this contention, the applicant has produced evidence showing, or tending to show, that the respondent has never accumulated, stored, or sold any water, and has never attempted to do so; that it has never constructed any system of water works or laid down any pipes, nor attempted to do so; that it has never purchased or leased any lands or water, and does not own or control any real estate or water; that it has never instituted any proceedings to acquire title by condemnation to any real estate or water for the purposes of the company; and, in short, that it has never engaged in the business for which it was organized and has not attempted to do so.

In addition to all this, it is claimed by the applicants that the public interest demands the dissolution of the respondent.

The principal ground of this action is that, as is alleged by the applicant, the respondent, by methods which have been characterized in strong terms, has attempted and is still attempting, to enter into a contract with the City of New York for the supply of water, involving an expenditure of two million dollars. It is claimed that this proposed contract is grossly unjust to the city; that it was attempted to consummate it in a secret and hurried manner; that no opportunity was given for the discussion of its terms and provisions by the people of the city and in the public press, and that the magnitude of the contract, the character of its provisions, and the manner of its attempted execution are such that the continued existence of the respondent is nothing short of a menace to the public welfare.

On the other hand, it is urgently insisted by the respondent that it has not failed to exercise its powers, has not suspended its ordinary and lawful business, and that there has been no such non-user as is contemplated by the statute as a cause for dissolution.

In support of the contention, the respondent has produced affidavits showing that, at great expense and under considerable difficulties, surveys of large tracts of land have been made, and maps of the same have been filed; that this work has been continuously carried on since the organization of the company; that during the entire period mentioned a trained force of experts has been in the employ of the company; that at the same time a number of men have been employed by the company in negotiations for the purchase of land needed for its works; that it has procured options for the purchase of lands needed by it; that it has caused plans to be made by its electrical and engineering force for the collection and utilization of the water under the watersheds; that in the various kinds of work and experiment above referred to it has expended several hundred thousand hollars; and, lastly, that it has engaged in active negotiations for the sale of water, particularly with the City of New York.

It is stated as an incontrovertible proposition on the part of the Ramapo Company that "the law intends that the company shall make a bonafide attempt to do the objects for which it is created. But the question of the dissolution does not depend upon whether that attempt is successful or not."

The question to be determined with reference to the commencement of an action by the Attorney General is whether the corporation has exercised its corporate powers or privileges, or any of them, or has in good faith attempted to do so. As clearly and concisely stated in the brief of counsel for the company, (citing Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, 4 Gill and Johns, R., 1,) "has it fulfilled the purpose of its trust or acted in good faith, with a view to its fulfillment, is the question to be asked when it is called on to forfeit its charter, either for acts of omission or commission."

It will be seen from this brief summary that a novel and difficult question of law arises, which is not settled by the authorities, and the decision of which calls for careful investigation, and that such question can only be satisfactorily determined by the court. In view of the importance of the point raised as to what constitutes "non-user" by a corporation, and of the fact that it is a question frequently arising, it is deemed advisable that an action should be brought as the only satisfactory method of obtaining a determination of the legal proposition.

As the interests of the State will be fully protected by the granting of the second application, I have concluded, upon leave of the Court being duly granted, to allow an action to be brought in the name of the people of the State of New York, upon the relation of William R. Hearst, against the Ramapo Water Company, to procure its dissolution, upon the proposed relators giving the security required by Sections 1,808 and 1,886 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

AGAINST RAMAPO CONTRACT.

Replies of Those Signing Petitions for Increased Water Supply.

The Merchants' Association yesterday morning filed with President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements, copies of the letters received by the association in reply to the circulars which it sent out a short time ago to merchants and others, whose signatures had been signed to the petitions of 1883 and 1895, asking for an increased water supply.

The petitions referred to are now before the Board of Public Improvements. The merchants were asked if they desired that their names should stand as indorsing the Ramapo contract.

The replies received by the association, with the exception of three, protested against the use of the names of the merchants as indorsing the Ramapo scheme. The association found in running the matter down that 270 of the addresses given in the petitions are not to be found, and many of the signers are dead.

REFORM IN CONDEMNATIONS.

Title to Lands for Public Improvements Not to be Accepted Till Confirmation of Commissioners' Report.

The Board of Public Improvements at its meeting yesterday adopted a resolution, presented by Deputy Controller Levey, declaring it to be the sense of the board that resolutions authorizing the opening of streets, parks, and public places should not vest title in the city prior to the confirmation of the reports of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, except in cases of emergency.

This question is one that has given the Department of Finance considerable trouble, and the resolution was presented, Mr. Levey explained, in order to save the city money. Under existing conditions the city has to pay interest from the time title passes until the awards of the Commissioners of Assessment are paid. In certain cases years elapse between the time the title is vested in the city and the final confirmation of the report of the Commissioners. The carrying out of the resolution will save large sums in interest, and will make it possible for the Department of Finance to estimate more nearly the amount of money the city owes, as at present it is impossible to estimate this definitely because of pending proceedings in condemnation.

A lively tilt occurred between President Holahan and Highways Commissioner Keating, when the latter objected to the minutes of the last meeting, which showed that Mr. Keating had voted for a resolution providing for the repaving of Broadway from Fourteenth to Forty-second Street.

"I was not present at the last meeting," Mr. Keating said, "and no one had the right to record me as voting for the resolution."

"You were here," President Holahan thundered.

"I tell you I wasn't," Mr. Keating retorted, "and you know very well I wasn't."

"I know it all," said Mr. Holahan, "and I know that you and your deputy were both present at the meeting."

"That is false," said Mr. Keating, who was fast growing angry.

"I won't have you here casting reflections on the stenographer of the board," said President Holahan, looking solicitously at the stenographer, who was blushing furiously.

"I don't want to be so understood," said Mr. Keating, "but a mistake has been made and I want it corrected."

The minutes were altered correspondingly, and Commissioner Keating appeared to be mollified.

All resolutions providing for repaving were recalled from the Municipal Assembly and referred back to Commissioner Keating, who now has money to prosecute the work, which will be begun early in the Spring.

FOR MANY CHEAP TELEPHONES.

President of the Continental Company Tells of Its Plans to Absorb Small Concerns.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Continental Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company, incorporated in New Jersey two months ago, had obtained control of all the independent telephone companies in the United States, and that in the wide scope of its plans it intends eventually to combine with the great telegraph companies of the country and with the five Atlantic cable companies.

Verification of this statement was obtained from W. J. Latta, President of the new organization, at its offices in the American Surety Company, 100 Broadway. Mr. Latta, while reticent as to the financial status of the company, except that it was incorporated with $1,000,000 capital, gave out the following typewritten statement:

"The intention of the gentlemen who have organized the company is to construct, as rapidly as possible, in the principal cities of the country, and between them, a system of telephonic communication of the most perfect character. They have gone into this undertaking in the belief that the wonderful expansion of our country, and the wide tendency to utilize the telephone, not only in business communication, but in domestic and general life, justifies the creation of a company such as they have formed.

"The company does not propose to enter into any injudicious and non-commercial competition with any vested interests. It will pursue its own way upon business principles, but will not allow its progress to be checked by any one."

According to an interview credited to Mr. Widener and printed in The Philadelphia North American yesterday morning, Mr. Widener spoke as follows:

"The plan has been under consideration for some time. Martin Maloney, who was the active agent in the enterprise, and may be said to have engineered it, has been in New York for about a year. We found there was an astonishing number of small and independent companies doing business in various parts of the country. Now, these small concerns were practically useless outside of their own immediate sections. The plan then presented itself of combining these companies and of making one great system that would give a long-distance service outside of the Bell lines in any part of the country."

"The consolidation cannot but help result in a sweeping reduction of rates all around," Mr. Widener continued. "The rates will be made popular. We do not intend any discourtesies or contemplate any warlike measures toward others."

ROW IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

Major Smith's Partisans Contest the Appointment of a Committee to Choose a Colonel.

It was learned yesterday that a bitter factional fight developed last Tuesday evening at a special meeting of the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment at the regiment's armory. The meeting was called for the purpose of selecting a committee to decide upon the name of the future Colonel of the regiment. The candidates for the Colonelcy are Major Clinton H. Smith, Senior Major of the regiment, and Major William G. Bates, Junior Major of the regiment. When the meeting convened Major Bates presided.

Major Smith was present, and early in the proceedings he and his friends claimed that it was a "snap" meeting, and that there were seven officers who are entitled to vote on the selection of a committee who were not present. It was claimed by Major Smith that Brig. Gen. George M. Smith of the Fifth Brigade is trying to force a Colonel on the regiment at this time because he feels that his choice can be elected. There was a bitter fight as to whether the committee should be selected Tuesday night, but a vote was finally taken, and resulted 10 to 8 in favor of the appointment of the committee, which was chosen.

The friends of Major Smith held a meeting yesterday and determined to fight the committee if possible. It will probably be contended that the committee was improperly chosen, on the ground that the postal cards calling the meeting were sent out purposely so late that a number of officers who would have supported Major Smith did not receive their calls in time to attend.

Capt. Hill, a friend of Major Smith, stated at the Tuesday meeting that he did not receive any card. He simply dropped into the regiment, and found the meeting in progress. Gen. George M. Smith, when seen yesterday, said that he had not ordered the election of a Colonel in the Seventy-first, and that he would not do so until the proper time comes. Several of the friends of Major Bates said that they have no fear of the meeting of last Tuesday being declared illegal through the efforts of the friends of Major Smith.

PRISONERS IN A PIGEON COOP.

Boys Bagged by the Aid of a Burglar Alarm and Spring Lock.

Peter Kalbacher, a bird fancier who has some valuable pigeons in a wire coop on the roof of his home at 437 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning neatly bagged two boys who had broken into the coop. Kalbacher missed a few weeks ago a pair of valuable pigeons, and it caused him to have a burglar alarm connection made between his apartments on the ground floor and the door of the coop. He also had a spring lock attachment operated by electricity.

While Kalbacher was in his kitchen the burglar alarm went off. Kalbacher suspected the presence of thieves, and he pressed the electric button which operated the spring lock and locked the door of the coop. Then Kalbacher and members of his family ran up to the roof and found two boys, who proved to be Frank Joseph of 138 Grand Street, and Joseph Goarn, who lives at 167 Boerum Street. Both were prisoners in the coop, unable on account of the spring lock to get out. They were kept there until the arrival of a policeman, and later held in the Lee Avenue Police Court for examination.

CONSOLIDATED TROLLEY ROADS.

Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Company Elects Officers.

The Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Railway Company was formally organized at Hoboken yesterday by the election of these Directors: William C. Chanley, William J. Davis, Bird W. Spencer, Peter Hauck, Jr., Edward L. Young, Philip Hexamer, James J. Corbiere, Halsey M. Barrett, David Young, John W. Omberson, Frank M. Stillman, George R. Waite, John F. Shanley, and Warren S. Hall. Subsequently these officers were chosen: President—David Young; Vice President—John F. Shanley; Treasurer—George W. Roe; Secretary—William C. Doubleday. Articles of incorporation of the company were filed at Trenton.

The consolidation includes these companies: The North Hudson County Railway, the Paterson Street Railway, the Paterson Central Electric Railway, the Saddle River Traction, the Palisades Railroad, the White Line Traction, the Paterson, Passaic and Rutherford Electric Railway, the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford Electric Railway, and the Paterson Horse Railroad. The new company's capital stock is $20,000,000.

Would Not Accept Gleason's Release.

Sheriff Baker of Queens yesterday refused to accept the release sent him by Louis J. Grant, counsel for ex-Police Captain Woods, in the case of ex-Mayor Gleason. The latter was committed to the jail limits of Queens County for six months because he would not pay a two-thousand-dollar judgment obtained against him by Woods for slander. The six months are not actually up until Nov. 20. Sheriff Baker declined to accept the release, as the plaintiff's name was not on the document. Gleason says he does not want a release until Nov. 20.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:31	Sun sets	4:56	Moon rises 5:47

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:24	Gov. Isl'd	6:50	H. Gate	8:46
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:44	Gov. Isl'd	7:05	H. Gate	9:01

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adler, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

Andes, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Chaucer, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Caracas, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Windward Island, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Themis, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Itiojun Maru. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 28 and up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 2.

Andes, Santa Martha, Oct. 25.
Arkadia, San Juan, Oct. 28.
Cacique, St. Lucia, Oct. 18.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 29.
Concho, Galveston, Oct. 25.
Evelyn, New Orleans, Oct. 26.
Finance, Colon, Oct. 29.
Hudson, New Orleans, Oct. 25.
Imperial Prince, London, Oct. 15.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Oct. 24.
Marengo, Newcastle, Oct. 20.
Polycarp, Para, Oct. 10.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3.

British King, Antwerp, Oct. 21.
Buffalo, Hull, Oct. 23.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Oct. 27.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Oct. 20.
Patricia, Hamburg, Oct. 23.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

Chateau Yquem, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.
Francisco, Hull, Oct. 23
Jersey City, Swansea, Oct. 21.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 28.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Oct. 21.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 28.
Vedra, Shields, Oct. 21.

SUNDAY, NOV. 5.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Oct. 24.
El Monte, New Orleans, Oct. 31.
Grangense, Para, Oct. 21.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Oct. 23.
La Champagne, Havre, Oct. 28.
Mesaba, London, Oct. 26.
Semplone, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.

MONDAY, NOV. 6.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 26.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 26.
Europe, London, Oct. 25.
Manhansett, Swansea, Oct. 24.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Oct. 26.

Arrived.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Poggman, Genoa Oct. 19, Naples 20th, and Gibraltar 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS Mexico, McIntosh, Havana Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Lund, St. Ann's Bay and Montego Bay 23d, Black River 24th, Milk River 25th, and Kingston 26th, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Frazer, Demerara Oct. 22, Barbados 23d, Martinique and Dominica 24th, Antigua and St. Kitts 25th, St. Croix and St. Thomas 26th, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Ataka, (Br.,) Leary, Cheribon Aug. 20, Colombo Sept. 7, Port Said 27th, Algiers Oct. 5, and St. Michael's 13th, via Delaware Breakwater 30th, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Frazer, Bermuda Oct. 29, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:29 P. M.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Peterson, Cape Haiti Oct. 13, Port au Prince 15th, Petit Goave 16th, Jeremie 17th, Aux Cayes 18th, Jacmel 19th, and Santa Marta 25th, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans Oct. 27, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 P. M.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Chabot, Bordeaux Oct. 18, with mdse. to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.

SS (supposed) Orcadian, (Br.,) Outran, Glasgow Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to A. Baldwin & Co. South of Fire Island at midnight.

Bark Golden Rod, (Windsor, N. S.,) McBride, Buenos Ayres, 40 days, with hides to the United States Leather Company; vessel to Raymond & McBride.

Bark Skoda, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Lee, Montevideo, 53 days, with hides to the United States Leather Company; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Anchored off Clifton, S. I., at midnight.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 1, 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate; clear.

Sailed.

SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Clan Monroe, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Bremerhaven.
SS Brasilia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Folego, (Nor.,) for Puerto Colombia.
SS St. Louis, for Southampton.
SS Chalmette, for New Orleans.
SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Braemar, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Noordland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Paula, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Chester, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Hellopes, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Mackay-Bennett, (Br., cable,) for Halifax, N. S.
SS Vigilancia, for Havana, &c.
SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Alamo, for Galveston.
SS Ithaka, (Ger.,) for Tampico.
U. S. transport McClellan, for Puerto Rico, &c.
U. S. transport Sedgwick, for Puerto Rico, &c.

Spoken.

Ship A. G. Ropes, Capt. Rivers, from New York for San Francisco, was spoken Sept. 25 in latitude 24 south, longitude 41 west.

Ship Kaiser, (Ger.,) Capt. Waxmann, from Bremen for New York, was spoken Oct. 20 in latitude 40, longitude 40.

Notice to Mariners.

TWO FORTY WRECK GAS BUOY.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on Oct. 25, 1899, the gas buoy was discontinued marking the wreck of the schooner Two Forty, sunken in Boston Harbor, on the southwesterly side of the main ship channel, just below Castle Island, the wreck having been removed. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 198 of 1899.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 36, after No. 115, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 15 and 45.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—SS New York, Capt. Roberts, from New York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 10:50 P. M.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:44 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 11:20 A. M., and proceeded.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Capt. Davie, from New York for Dover, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Yortigern, (Br.,) Capt. Fairweather, from New York, arr. at Newcastle, England, Oct. 30.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Roulnson, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New York for Flushing, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Polarstjernen, (Dan.,) Capt. Nielson, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Vera, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholson, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Border Knight, (Br.,) Capt. Splatt, from New York, via St. Vincent, C. V., and Algoa Bay, arr. at Durban Oct. 30.

SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) Capt. Hilt, from Smyrna, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Michael's Oct. 20.

SS Argyll, (Br.,) Capt. Thomson, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, sld. from Hongkong Oct. 27.

SS Woolloomooloo, (Br.,) Capt. Pontin, for New York, sld. from Pauillac Oct. 28.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Strathgyle, (Br.,) Capt. Cummings, from New York for Hongkong, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Caroc, for New York, sld. from Dartmouth to-day.

SS Empress of India, from New York, arr. at Hongkong at 7:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Graf Waldersee, Capt. Kopff, sld. from Plymouth for New York at 4 P. M. yesterday.

Wm Vogel & Son

A Short Shoe Story,

but a good one. A lot of imported patent leather came our way below value—so we offer you

Men's Patent Leather Shoes

$2.65 pair.

Regular $5.00 value.

They are in button and lace styles—strictly hand-sewed welts—both single and double oak tanned soles—in the latest styles.—These shoes cannot be duplicated for less than $5.00.

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VICHY IS HEALTHFUL!

A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities.

For Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.

So-called VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY

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LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

Perfect fitting and Natural Looking

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for Ladies and Gentlemen.

BANGS and WAVY SWITCHES in every conceivable style.

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Men's Furnishings.

Rich Scarfs, 49c.

Flannel Pajamas, $1.49 to $1.98 suit.

Men's Socks (from Germany) 25c. pair — black or fancy.

Madras Shirts, 98c. to $1.49.

Rich new Patterns, including pair cuffs.

White Dress Shirts, 98c to $1.49

Everything of the very best at a small profit.

ANY COLOR OR COMBINATION OF COLORS.

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SAML BUCKLEY & CO.

100 WILLIAM ST. N.Y.

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The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

Thin, Weak People

derive immediate benefit from the use of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. It builds them right up. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract makes flesh and blood.

Johann Hoff's

is the original malt extract—has been sold since 1847. Beware of substitutes. Johann Hoff: New York, Berlin, Vienna, Paris.

PRINCETON ELEVEN'S WORK

Fellow-Students' Loyalty Encourages the Team in Defeat.

MANY WATCH THE PRACTICE

'Varsity Scores Two Touch-downs in One-half Against the College —Pell Is Reinstated.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 1.—The Princeton custom of standing loyally by a team which has suffered defeat was never better exemplified than at present.

In spite of the cold northeast storm and the muddy field to-day several hundred students arrayed in mackintoshes stood shivering along the side lines and cheered the practice. This interest has been marked every day since the team returned from its disastrous trip to Ithaca, and, together with the gritty determination manifested by the eleven itself, is already showing good results.

The practice to-day was fully 100 per cent. better than it has been for nearly two weeks past, and there is a general feeling of relief that the terrible "slump" taken by the Tigers is nearly at an end. The secret practice in the cage which was inaugurated yesterday was continued to-day during part of the afternoon. This practice consists in going through the formations at first slowly and then more rapidly until the whole team gets into the play with clock-like precision and the desired force is secured.

Signals are also practiced, as well as interference and general team play. During the latter part of the practice the team lined up against the college eleven for fifteen minutes and played fine football. The same dogged determination and aggressiveness was displayed as in Monday's practice, but the deplorable lack of headwork apparent then was not to be seen to-day. Nearly all the men were out, and they tore up the college eleven, scoring two touch-downs in the one half.

Hendrickson kicked off for the college eleven, and Hillebrand caught the ball. His interference formed in a twinkling, and he ran ninety yards through the whole college eleven for a touch-down. This was the most brilliant play of the day. Hillebrand was also credited for the second touch-down.

McCord and Reiter, who were in at half back, hit hammered the opposing tackles with quick forming plays until the ball was on the opposing eleven's thirty-yard line. The ball was given to Hillebrand, and he dashed around the left and for the second touch-down. Such interference as was seen to-day has been foreign to the Princeton team this year. It was strong and formed quickly. If its erratic element, which has so far characterized it, can be eliminated, a great load will be taken off the coaches' minds.

Kafer only took part to-day in the signal practice. Burke and Beardsley were not out at all. Hutchinson was on the side line, but owing to his injuries will probably not play for several days. Holt is doing good work coaching guard. Edwards, whose play shows that he is not getting practice enough, will be especially benefited by his presence, and of course the other guards will be helped also. Pell, whose wretched work had resulted in his banishment to the college eleven's training table, was to-day promoted for meritorious service in the line to his old place on the 'Varsity.

COLUMBIA WINS FROM STEVENS.

Makes a Score of 46 to 0 in the Mud at Hoboken.

The Columbia University football aggregation did well in the mud at the St. George Cricket Grounds, in Hoboken, yesterday, where they simply toyed with the Stevens Institute team, winning by a score of 46 to 0.

The Hoboken collegians did not even offer good practice, and were bowled over like tenpins. Only three of the 'Varsity team were sent in by Coach Sanford in the first half, which was of twenty minutes' duration. During the last five minutes of the game Sanford put in the regular team, and two touchdowns were scored in about three minutes.

The last touchdown made by Morley was scored after the kick-off, Morley catching the ball and running eighty yards for a touchdown. In the first half Wolff caught the ball after a kick-off, and ran ninety-five yards for a touchdown. Stevens came close to scoring when the game began through carelessness, Norman tackling Meyer when a touchdown seemed imminent, after he had got through for twenty-five yards. Owens was played at the line for Columbia and showed up well. The teams lined up as follows:

Columbia.	Position.	Stevens.
McCaskell, Slocovitch.	Left end	Gibson, Waters
Owens	Left tackle	Parish
Wright, Bruce	Left guard	Clark
Irving, Wright	Centre	Lewis
Milliss	Right guard	Jallen
Bruce, Knapp	Right tackle	Bennett
Gilcrist	Right end	Ralphel
Wolff, Wilson	Quarter back	Stokes
Putnam, Weeks.	Left half back	Batchford
Barrien, Stuart.	Right half back	Allen
Morley		
Norman, Jones.	Full back	Meyer
Larendon		

Score—Columbia, 46; Stevens, 0. Touch-downs—Norman, Putnam, Owens, 2; Wolff, Weeks, Larendon, Morley. Goals from touch-downs—Bruce, 4; Morley, 2. Referee—Mr. Smith. Umpire—Mr. Shoch. Time—Twenty and ten minute halves.

COLUMBIA SECOND AND ORANGE.

Game Saturday—Pennsylvania's Proposition That Was Spurned.

Columbia's second team will play the Orange Athletics at Orange Oval Saturday afternoon.

It was learned yesterday why Columbia will not meet the University of Pennsylvania this season. When Manager Mitchell was arranging the Columbia schedule the University of Pennsylvania offered to play its second team against the New York college 'Varsity, the Pennsylvanians apparently not considering Columbia a factor.

It is not likely that the University of Pennsylvania will be seriously considered when next year's schedule is arranged, although they are said to be anxious to meet Columbia.

ITHACANS RESUME WORK.

Cornell Team Gets Only Signal Practice, but Will Line Up Against the Scrubs To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The victors of the Cornell-Princeton game gathered in uniform on Percy Field this afternoon for the first work since that contest. Owing to heavy rains which have continued since Monday, a scrub team was not called out, and the 'Varsity men were put through lively signal practice. They acted more like frisky colts than a set of men who were being put in motion after an exhausting battle.

Davall, who is fast making himself a celebrated end, has not quite recovered from a strained leg injured in stopping one of Princeton's swift flank movements. He limps slightly, and will not be allowed to do much work for a day or two, that his recovery may be complete before the Columbia game.

The only other man who still feels the effects of Tiger blows is Taussig. His fracture of the nose is not so serious as was feared, and may not keep him off the gridiron. No member of the Cornell eleven surprised everybody more than did Taussig in the Princeton game. He is a brother of Hawley Taussig, '97, who is remembered as one of Cornell's star ends. The younger Taussig's playing until last week had been nothing more than mediocre. He had been retained on the team more on account of his relationship than his playing, in hopes that his football blood would assert itself. He had one quality requisite for a good end, that of speed. He used it to such poor advantage, however, that in the Lehigh game, ten days ago, he outdistanced one of Starbuck's punts, the ball hitting him in the back, and his team being fined for off-side play. He had distinguished himself similarly all through the early season. He had been too anxious. His faults, like those of the rest, were coached out of him before Saturday, and he played a remarkable game.

Both ends will be in good shape before election day. Pierson, the sturdy freshman from Phillips Andover Academy, worked out three of the Tigers' gigantic centres last week and ran through signal practice this afternoon as if the Tigers' diet had agreed with him, but left him still hungry. Pierson is an epicurean and hopes to find Columbia centre even more palatable. Warner, the big left guard, also a freshman, is none the worse for his first encounter with a guard from the "big four." His sprained ankle was still bandaged when he entered the game, but no harm was done, and it will be much stronger before the next contest.

Walbridge, the half back, was in the infirmary last week, and he surprised himself by playing almost throughout the game, which seemed to be the tonic of which he was in need. He has practically recovered and will be able to play a stronger game next week than he did last.

When Alexander went into the game at tackle it was his first play against a team since Oct. 1. He had been lined up against the scrubs only once or twice before being called upon to handle Princeton's left tackle. A dislocation had exposed the nerves of his arm, and he wore a sling within five days of the game. It was noticed that after several of Princeton's mass plays he jumped up and ran about in apparent agony, but pluckily returned to the game each time. His playing throughout was noteworthy. Every day strengthens his arm, and he will be much less liable to injury next week.

Coach Haughton expressed himself as very much pleased with the condition of his men and the life they put into the signal practice. Weather permitting, the team will line up for a game with the scrubs to-morrow.

YALE'S TEAM AT PRACTICE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1.—Rain again interfered with the practice of the Yale football squad to-day, but the work was in no way of an inferior quality. The half hour of secret practice behind closed gates inaugurated yesterday preceded the practice game, and in this, besides team work being drilled into the men, each player was given an overhauling. The work of the team as a whole was of a better grade than that of yesterday, and in the opinion of the majority of the coaches Yale has started in on a line of steady improvement which if kept up will round them out into a form capable of giving both Harvard and Princeton a good battle for championship honors.

The work thus far this week has inspired the followers of the eleven with a new confidence, and no enthusiasm whatever will be spared the players to show them that the university to a man has pinned its faith to them. Weather is no drawback to those intent on seeing the practice, and to-day another large crowd was present. A big gathering of students, mainly juniors and seniors, came to the field in a body, occupying seats in the cheering sections just as if a match game were in progress, and were liberal in their applause of every good play. If enthusiasm can be counted on for anything in winning the big matches, Princeton and Harvard had better throw up the sponge, judging from the outbursts manifested since the Columbia defeat. Every effort is being made to have the players forget that downfall and to determine them to turn the tables in the big games.

In the practice game the backs did some star work, being effective in line-breaking and scoring two touch-downs on the scrubs, by Richards and Sharpe, both on end runs. The scrubs' line was broken up and little fumbling was displayed, which pleased the coaches greatly. Although the usual number of substitutes were tried, no changes were made in the 'Varsity.

Capt. McBride to-night officially denied statements printed to the effect that Yale accused Sandford of teaching her signals to Columbia, which fact was the cause of her defeat.

CANNOT REMEMBER SIGNALS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1.—Sherman L. Coy, end rush on the Yale football eleven last year, and until a week ago candidate for the same position this year, has been forced to stop training owing to a curious complication that has manifested itself in his nerves.

Coy was injured last year by a kick in the neck. An examination by a local physician made it clear that some of the spinal nerves are affected. Coy has difficulty in retaining signals, although his general ability to study and perform all his usual duties in college remains unimpaired.

Andover Defeats Yale Scrubs.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1.—The Andover Academy football eleven defeated the Yale Consolidated, or scrub, eleven this afternoon by the score of 34 to 0. The Andover line in the first half tore the Consolidated line as if it was of paper and made gains at will for ten or fifteen yards, despite the fact that one or two men who have played on the 'Varsity side occasionally were in the game. The visitors made four touch-downs in the first half with ease. Shortly before the close of the game Bloomer of Andover made a pretty place kick from the forty-yard line after a fair catch.

HARVARD PRACTICES IN THE MUD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 1.—A thousand Harvard students tramped through the mud and slush to Soldiers' Field this afternoon to see the football eleven practice. It was the last opportunity the undergraduates will have to see the men line up before the Pennsylvania game. To-morrow practice will again be secret, as it has been for the past two weeks.

The football playing which the students witnessed to-day was certainly of the kind to justify them in taking plenty of money to Philadelphia. In spite of the wet ball there was almost no fumbling, the backs were off quickly, and the defense was nearly perfect. Four touch-downs were scored in the two twenty-minute halves against the scrubs, one of which was made by Warren, while the others went to Sawin's credit. Undoubtedly the score would have been much larger, but frequent opportunities were given to Burnett to try for goals from place kicks. The latter made some excellent attempts, but did not succeed in kicking a goal. Once he kicked from behind the centre of the field line, and the ball went only two feet wide of the goal post and higher than the bar. It will be a surprise if Burnett does not succeed in making at least five points against the Quakers by his good kicking.

The most encouraging feature of the practice to-day was the defense put up by the 'varsity line men. Time after time the big scrub guards dropped back to rush, but were met by a stone-wall defense. End plays proved just as difficult, and the second team was obliged to kick constantly. Boal did not go into the line-up to-day, but he went through twenty minutes of signal practice. He will positively play in the Pennsylvania game.

Warren and Sawin played the half back positions in excellent style to-day, and Ellis played his usual game at full back, giving place, however, to Reid in the second half. Although Coach Dibblee will make no positive statement, it is safe to say that Sawin and Warren will be the half backs. The former has won his place over Gierasch and Parker by his superior line kicking and punting, while Warren's defensive work and steady line bucking makes him a more reliable man than is Kendall. Had it not been for the latter, however, Warren would never be playing the game he is to-day; Kendall has acted as a pacemaker for Warren.

The discouraging feature of the practice to-day was the absence of Daly and Hallowell from the line-up. It was rumored that they were overtrained, but Trainer McMasters said to-night that these two star players were all right, but he had thought it best to give them a little rest.

The eleven and substitutes will go by the 4:20 train from Boston to Fall River to-morrow. They will take dinner at special training tables on the boat. Friday afternoon the eleven will take brief practice on Franklin Field. The men who will leave to-morrow are: Burden, Boal, Burnett, Dinald, Daly, Finke, Gierasch, Hallowell, Hollingsworth, Kendall, Lawrence, Motley, Hawkins, Devens, Brayton, Blagden, C. Sargent Talbot, Reid, Campbell, Eaton, Parker, Ristine, Sawin, Warren, Ellis, Peyton, Stevenson, and Swain.

PENNSYLVANIA IN GOOD SHAPE.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 1.—The Pennsylvania football team arrived here to-night to remain until the morning of the Harvard game. The men are feeling particularly well to-night, and the practice this afternoon was the best of the season.

The 'Varsity lined up against Mike Murphy's strongest scrub, but scored almost at will, Outland accomplishing the feat of scoring from the kick-off. The practice was again secret, and may be the last line-up before the game. The following men were brought down here: McCracken, Outland, Overfield, Snover, Wallace, Coombs, Howell, Stehle, Potter, Kennedy, Woodley, Smith, Barnard Zimmerman McCloskey, Gardiner, Stevenson, Hodge, Ruegenberg, and De Silver. To-morrow these will be joined by Capt. Hare, McClellan, Davison, and Leas.

The men are quartered at Haddon Hall, and will practice at the baseball park, which is laid out as a football field, with a sand gravel surface, not well suited for football. The last of the cripples, Smith, went into the game to-day and played during most of the practice. Neither Outland nor McCracken played, but it was more to give them rest than because they are incapable of standing the strain of playing. Both will start in the game on Saturday. This recovery of the cripples is the most encouraging sign regarding the outcome of the game, as it insures a full line of capable substitutes, although it does not materially strengthen the weak left side of the line.

Potter at end is a hard player, but inexperienced, while Snover, who is improving daily, is not a strong defensive player, although rather successful as a ground gainer. The men will practice to-morrow and Friday afternoon, with possibly a run through the signals in the mornings.

During the remainder of the time they will rest or play golf, as the privileges of the Atlantic City Country Club have been extended to them. This is the first year in which the team has not gone to the Delaware Water Gap before the Harvard game, but it was decided that it was too long a trip in view of the recent railroad trip to Chicago.

INDIANS NOT DISCOURAGED.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 1.—The Indians, realizing the poor showing they made at Cambridge, plunged into hard work yesterday, when they were lined up against the second team in a driving rain and were put through a thorough limbering up. This work was continued to-day during foul weather.

Coach Warner has developed a new defensive formation for kicking as a result of the experience with Harvard in having Miller's punts blocked. Much of the defect in head work in the Harvard game is attributed to an accident Hudson had sustained to his head. The coach will feature fast sharp plays, especially speed in getting off after the ball has been put in play. Hudson will be given a week's rest, and either Roberts or Johnson, who have taken turns at quarter back, will play the position against Hamilton. Considerable time is being devoted to work for the tackles, and they are showing up well.

Arrangements are being made now so that the substitutes taken to Princeton will be given the same training advantages as the regulars, too much dependence not being put in Wheelock and Schoulder playing. The boys are far from being discouraged by their defeat by the Crimson, and expect to be in much better condition this week. Wheelock and Hudson have lame knees and Schoulder has a severely sprained ankle.

YEAR'S BOWLING RECORD MADE

The Knickerbockers made the best record of the year in the Harlem League at the Palace alleys last night, winning two games with a team average of 977.

In the first game the team came within 5 points of rolling a score of 1,000. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

KNICKERBOCKER.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	HARLEM WHEELM'N.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Meyer..	4	5	1	191	Huson.	2	6	2	169
La Forest. ..	7	3	1	230	Dumahaut. ..	3	4	1	177
Snyder.	4	8	0	184	Reynolds. ..	4	2	4	154
Pump.	2	3	5	149	Smith.	3	3	4	170
Lehrbach. ..	5	4	1	212	Duff..	6	2	2	204
Total....	20	23	7	995	Total....	18	19	13	874

SECOND GAME.

Phoenix.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Harlem Wheelmen.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Pearse	4	4	2	175	Huson	2	7	1	174
McLean	3	3	4	170	Dumahaut ..	3	3	4	154
Hamilton	4	3	3	176	Reynolds ..	1	4	5	131
Gross	2	4	4	150	Smith	2	5	3	158
Young	3	6	1	179	Duff	1	6	3	153
Total	16	20	14	830	Total	9	25	16	760

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Phoenix.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Meyer	3	6	1	188	Pearse	4	4	2	177
La Forest.. ..	5	4	1	210	McLean	4	4	2	176
Snyder	4	6	0	212	Hamilton	1	6	3	147
Pump	3	4	3	162	Gross	3	5	2	182
Lehrbach	5	2	3	187	Young	6	4	0	197
Total....	20	22	8	960	Total....	18	23	9	879

ARCHDIOCESAN LEAGUE BOWLERS.

The opening games in the annual tournament of the Archdiocesan League were rolled at Starr's alleys last night. Six games were scheduled, but the Holy Rosary Club teams failed to appear. They were scheduled to meet the St. Monica's, but as the club was not properly notified, the games were not forfeited. In the absence of the Holy Rosary teams the St. Monica's first and second teams rolled a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holy Cross No. 1.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Holy Cross No. 2.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Booth	3	4	3	147	Callahan	4	1	5	140
Morrisey	2	3	5	145	Dillon	3	3	4	148
Hennessey ..	1	5	4	148	Gettings	1	3	6	123
Doran	1	8	1	175	Burke	1	5	4	125
Slavin	2	3	5	131	Holsgrove ..	4	1	5	139
Total....	9	23	18	756	Total....	13	13	24	675

SECOND GAME.

Cathedral.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Holy Cross No. 2.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Feeley	1	8	1	173	Burke	3	4	3	160
Holahan	2	2	6	105	Dillon	3	2	5	132
Smith	3	5	2	177	Gettings	2	3	5	134
Haggerty	1	5	4	149	Callahan	4	2	4	144
Lyons	2	6	2	170	Holsgrove	3	6	1	179
Total....	9	27	14	776	Total ..	14	17	19	749

THIRD GAME.

St. Monica No. 1.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc'e.	St. Monica No. 2.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc'e.
J. Connolly.. ..	2	4	4	155	O'Connor	3	3	4	147
Flanagan	2	3	5	132	O'Toole	1	2	7	107
Goodwin	1	3	6	122	Brown	2	4	4	149
Roach	2	4	4	147	Maher	2	2	6	103
W. Connolly..	3	2	5	145	Daly	0	2	8	102
Total	10	16	24	701	Total	8	13	29	608

FOURTH GAME.

Holy Cross No. 1.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Cathedral.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Booth	1	4	5	130	Feeley	2	2	6	130
Morrisey	2	4	4	148	Holahan	1	6	3	147
Hennessey ..	4	2	4	160	Smith	1	3	6	126
Doran	1	4	5	133	Haggerty	1	5	4	151
Galvin	2	5	3	156	Lyons	3	3	4	153
Total....	10	19	21	727	Total....	11	15	24	707

LIFE INSURANCE BOWLING.

In the series in the Life Insurance League decided at Starr's alleys last night the representatives of the Metropolitan Life won two games easily. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Mutual Benefit—Cadiz, 167; Diefendorf, 143; Williams, 167; Jacobus, 187; Thomson, 185. Total—849.

Prudential Life—Boldwin, 90; Bonn, 152; Austin, 165; Green, 195; Hay, 171. Total—773.

SECOND GAME.

Metropolitan Life—Carshaw, 134; Simpson, 136; Moffett, 176; Richardson, 159; Newkirk, 173. Total, 778.

Prudential—Baldwin, 124; Bonn, 123; Austin, 104; Green, 167; Haly, 130. Total, 648.

THIRD GAME.

Metropolitan—Carshaw, 153; Simpson, 188; Moffett, 183; Richardson, 177; Newkirk, 178. Total, 829.

Mutual Benefit—Cadiz, 198; Diefendorf, 123; Williams, 187; Jacobus, 144; Thompson, 146. Total, 798.

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

The Owl Club of Brooklyn defeated the Village and Oerel Clubs in the Columbia League last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Owl—Bellmer, 183; Sauer, 156; Meyer, 178; Kramer, 159; Stearn, 158. Total, 834.

Village—Powers, 159; R. Coleman, 114; Faulk, 140; Schenck, 168; G. Coleman, 151. Total, 732.

SECOND GAME.

Oerel—Helmers, 168; C. Schulz, 186; Monsees, 151; Otten, 191; P. Schulz, 201. Total, 897.

Village—Powers, 123; R. Coleman, 169; Faulk, 198; Schenck, 137; G. Coleman, 177. Total, 804.

THIRD GAME.

Owl—Bellmer, 164; Sauer, 198; Meyer, 177; Kramer, 176; Stearn, 183. Total, 878.

Oerel—Helmes, 145; C. Schulz, 182; Monsees, 151; Otten, 129; P. Schulz, 184. Total, 791.

CORINTHIANS' HIGH SCORE.

The Corinthians did the best work in the American National tournament at the Germania alleys last night, defeating the well-known Spartan "five" in the first game, and the Lotus in the third. The Spartans score of 917 was too muc hfor Lotus in the second game. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 161; Baker, 200; Niles, 161; Holden, 158; Schaeffer, 197. Total, 877.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 157; Matzen, 156; Westberg, 152; Conlon, 174; Maier, 135. Ttal, 744.

SECOND GAME.

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 179; Heath, 192; Rehm, 157; Modersohn, 168; Boemerman, 169. Total, 865.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 175; Matzen, 209; Westburg, 197; Conlon, 159; Maier, 177. Total, 917.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 174; Baker, 161; Niles, 173; Holden, 180; Schaeffer, 204. Total, 892.

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 151; Heath, 193; Rehm, 170; Modersohn, 145; Boemerman, 160. Total, 819.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL TOURNEY.

The scores made in the Arlington National tournament last night were below the tournament standard, four scores of less than 700 being rolled. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Manhattan—Daly, 107; Turner, 136; Curley, 114; Steinmetz, 170; Witt, 202. Total, 729.

Black Bass—Siling, 120; Bassler, 162; Heinbach, 108; Dehne, 125; Schulze, 168. Total, 683.

SECOND GAME.

M. M. M.—Whitney, 165; Blue, 158; Coomes, 147; Fischer, 180; Hutchinson, 168. Total, 818.

Black Bass—Siling, 121; Bassler, 123; Heinbach, 100; Dehne, 126; Schulze, 160. Total, 630.

THIRD GAME.

Manhattan—Daly, 124; Turner, 141; Corley, 118; Steinmetz, 119; Witt, 150. Total, 652.

M. M. M.—Whitney, 143; Blue, 121; Coomes, 123; Fischer, 166; Hutchinson, 131. Total, 684.

ARCADE HEAD-PIN MATCH.

Welcome Club's Second Team Does the Best Work.

The Welcome Club's second team made the best showing in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Welcome No. 2—Matheis, 101; Bolte, 52; Haage, 85; Kriger, 102; Doerr, 85. Total, 425.

SECOND GAME.

British Electric—Shaus, 58; Bing, 44; Tremain, 32; Ryan, 75; Jenske, 78. Total, 287.

THIRD GAME.

Arc—Fink, 60; Caselles, 78; McCann, 53; Breit, 74; Pisani, 48. Total, 313.

FOURTH GAME.

Pleasant Hour—W. Burach, 52; Desser, 42; Buhler, 41; Loeser, 31; H. Burach, 53. Total, 219.

Tournament Games To-night.

Harlem League—Covinthian, Boulevard; Morningside.

Columbia League—Mercury, Oriental, Belvidere.

Arlington National—Alco, Gotham, Homestead.

Bank Clerks'—Knaugh, Nacod & Kuhne, Hamilton, Importers and Traders.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Alert Council, De Witt Clinton Council, Long Island Council.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Kings County, Logan, Tamaqua.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT.

Heavily Played Horses First in Five of Six Races—R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Horse Wins.

Another day of racing through a track fetlock-deep in mud did not seem to bother about 2,000 of the regular followers at Aqueduct yesterday. The best played horses, though by no means the favorites, in every case won five of the six races, and the other was taken by Royal Sterling, a 15 to 1 shot.

In the first race, Sparrow Wing won for R. T. Wilson, Jr. Strangest was the favorite, but the winner had the strongest backing of any horse in the race. Red Spider went to the front at the start and Strangest joined him. The pair showed the way together to the stretch and then Sparrow Wing took command, and held the lead to the end.

Erwin, Maidstone, Federalist, and Ceylon were all played as "good things" in the second race, but Royal Sterling, who won a fair race a few days ago, was the despised one at 15 to 1. He went out in front at the start, however, and dashed along in front of the others. It is unusual for a two-year-old to go so true and win so easily at upward of a mile, and Royal Sterling's race stamps him as a fair selling plater. He won without being urged, by a length and a half from Erwin. "Father Bill" Daly's good thing Tinkler secured second money. At the opening of the betting Tinkler had been quoted at 100 to 1, but by post time his price had been cut to 8 to 1.

In spite of the fact that O'Connor rode a very bad race on Trillo, the colt won the third race at a mile and a quarter.

Imperator, as usual, went to the front when the start was made in the fifth race, and again, as usual, quit after going half a mile. Sister Fox took up the running then, and won by a length. The finish in the sixth race narrowed down to a drive between Jamaica and Prejudice, in which Jenkins on the latter outrode Clawson, and won by a neck.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages which have not won $500; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16 2-5.

1—Sparrow Wing, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. f., 3 years, by Candlemas-Maudlin, 105 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Bullman)
2—Judge Magee, John Coyne's ch. g., 3, 105, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1.....(Collins)
3—Strangest, T. B. Alexander's b. c., 3, 108, 7 to 5.....(Jenkins)

Uncle Louis, 105, 12 to 1, (Boland;) Red Spider, 105, 7 to 1, (Clawson;) Swamp Angel, 105, 20 to 1, (Michaels;) Hanlon, 105, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Ben Blue, 108, 15 to 1, (McGann;) Belle of Erin, 105, 50 to 1, (Ryan,) and Trade Last, 105, 100 to 1, (Cunningham,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and seventy yards. Time—1:50 1-5.

1—Royal Sterling, A. D. Bruce's b. c., by Lord Esterling—Reve Royal, 102 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Dangman)
2—Erwin, H. T. Griffin's ch. c., 112, 10 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Freylinghuysen, T. A. Magee's ch. c., 102, 15 to 1.....(Slack)

Federalist, 102, 3 to 1, (Jenkins;) Ceylon, 96, 3 to 2, (Wilson;) Monometalist, 102, 60 to 1, (Ryan;) and Maidstone, 98, 5 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; ten lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, which have not won $500; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16 3-5.

1—Emigre, M. J. Cavanagh's b. g., 3 years, by Exile-Emma, 105 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.. (Bullman)
2—Tinkler, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 4, 105, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Collins)
3—Vice Regal, W. J. Smith's ch. g., 6, 105, 7 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Diva, 105, 30 to 1, (McIntyre;) Ree Mitchell, 105, 6 to 1, (Jenkins;) Tyrian, 100, 7 to 1, (Phelan,) and Emlie Zola, 108, 20 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by ten lengths; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:13 2-5.

1—Trillo, L. O. Appleby's b. c., 4 years, by Tristan-Fiona, 120 pounds, 2 to 7 and out.....(O'Connor)
2—The Gardner, J. F. Lane's ch. c., 3, 97, 3 to 1 and out.....(Wilson)
3—Randolph, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 6, 96, 20 to 1.....(Hewett)

Won in a canter by a length and a half; an eighth of a mile between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Time—1:50 3-5.

1—Sister Fox, F. Regan's ch. f., 3 years, by Silver Fox-Astoria, 90 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Phelan)
2—Myth, F. J. Kettleman's ch. g., 5, 105, 11 to 5 and 6 to 5.....(Bullman)
3—Concord, Lakeland & Hanold's b. h., 5, 110, 40 to 1.....(Jenkins)

Imperator, 106, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Leando, 98, 25 to 1, (Slack;) Sensational, 103, 7 to 1, (Collins,) and Pins, 105, 100 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; eight lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies two years old which have run and not won at this meeting. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04 2-5.

1—Prejudice, J. W. Colt's br. f., by Loyalist Pride, 110 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Jenkins)
2—Jamaica, J. J. MacKessey's b. f., 104, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Suniol, J. P. Martin's ch. f., 104, 3 to 1.....(Bullman)

Decimal, 107, 10 to 1, (Collins;) Revonah, 104, 15 to 1, (Dangman;) Hand and Glove, 104, 15 to 1, (Slack;) Dorcas Lathrop, 104, 300 to 1, (McIntyre;) Dr. Fannie, 104, 300 to 1, (Corberley,) and Pillager, 104, 300 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Diffidence, 107, 20 to 1, (Wilson,) was left at the post.

Won in a drive by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Duke of Middleburg	118	L'Alouette	110
Buffoon	115	Vertigo	108
Gaze	115	Judge Tarvin	108
Blarneystone	113	Brisk	108
Tremargo	113	The Pride	107
Cormorant	113	Matanza	105
Meehanus	112	Lindula	105
Dye	110	Lepida	100
Mazarine	110		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Waring	126	Magic Light	103
Goldone	111	Goodale	102
Manvilla	110	Dissenter	98
Prestidigitatrice	106	Neponset	87
Back Talk	103	Claies	86

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. One mile and seventy yards.

Intrusive	113	Village Pride	100
Athamas	108	Claroba	100
Belle of Troy	105	Frelinghuysen	93
Lady Lindsey	105	Lamp Globe	93
Compensation	103	Jucoma	88
McMeekin	100		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Trillo	118	Myth	100
Raffaelo	117	Filon d'Or	97
Charentus	113	Lady Lindsey	94
Elfin Conig	100		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Flax Spinner	106	Alvarado II.	101
Dan Rice	106	Campania	99
Estaca	106	Veracious	97
Scotch Plaid	104	Our Nellie	97
Julius Caesar	104	James M.	94
Traveller	102	Bangor	93

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Solon	112	Warrenwood	112
Pincher	112	Frank Webb	112
Grandeur	112	Dissenter	112
Margate	112	Golden Rattle	109
Angle	112	Liebe	109
George P.'s	112	Bermuda Hundred	109

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The races at Oakland to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Armistice, 108 pounds, (Thor

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

HAVE WE A FREE TRADE ADMINISTRATION?

It was WILKES himself who said to GEORGE III. of one of his stanchest supporters, "Ah, Sir, he was a Wilkesite, which I never was." But WILKES was a cynic. WILLIAM MCKINLEY is no cynic. He is an eminently sincere and straightforward man, direct and simple in thought and speech. Therefore, when he and the most prominent political member of his official household in addresses delivered upon ceremonial occasions to their fellow-citizens expressly disclaim McKinleyism and give utterance to the sentiments and even to the very phrases which open and notorious free traders for twenty years have consecrated to the propaganda of their revolting doctrines, we are forced to a new recognition of the boundless possibilities of our country. We no longer have need to go back to WILKES for an example of a great cause left suddenly in the lurch by its chieftain, or to PEEL for an instance of a fiscal and economic policy long tenaciously adhered to and then abruptly abandoned.

It was at the launching of the Shubrick at Richmond that the President squarely turned his back upon McKinleyism and gazed with steady eyes upon the rising sun. What would WILLIAM D. KELLEY have said, what would WILLIAM MCKINLEY five years ago have thought, of this subversive and heretical utterance?

> You are taking advantage of the commercial opportunities of the hour. You are advancing in manufactures, extending your markets, and receiving a deserved share of the world's trade.
>
> What can be more gratifying to us than the present conditions of the country. . . . The people are doing business on business principles, and should be let alone—encouraged rather than hindered in their efforts to increase the trade of the country and find new and profitable markets for their products. Manufacturing was never so active and so universally enjoyed throughout all the States. Work was never so abundant. The transportation companies were never so taxed to handle the freight offered by the people for distribution. The home and foreign markets contribute to our prosperity. Happily the latter has increased without any diminution of the former. Your locomotives go to Russia, the watch cases from my little City of Canton to Geneva, the bridges of Philadelphia span the Nile, and the products of the American farm and factory are carried upon every sea and find welcome in most of the ports of the world.

That unflinching free trader, the late J. S. MOORE, used to write in that vein about the extension of our trade in the markets of the world. For preaching such doctrines THE TIMES became known as a British free-trade organ and was widely suspected of subterranean and reprehensible relations with the Cobden Club. The world's trade? Foreign markets contributing to our prosperity? The people must be let alone, not hindered in their efforts to find new markets? How long can our 52 per cent. McKinley-Dingley tariff withstand such a bombardment from the inside, and from the very commander of the garrison?

Postmaster General CHARLES EMORY SMITH, at the banquet of the Pennsylvania Society in this city, was more outspoken even than his chief, and opened a more destructive fire on the Chinese wall upon which he has kept a sentinel's vigil for a score of years, challenging every audacious soul that ever dared to call in question the beauty and usefulness of that sacred structure. See how he strips the swaddling clothes off the stalwart and sinewy frame of our infant industries:

> Our marvelous growth has spanned and filled the continent from ocean to ocean. Our steadfast American policy has been crowned with its legitimate diadem of economic independence and recognized agricultural and industrial supremacy. Our wonderful productive capacity created by this upbuilding has outstripped our own needs. Shall we, then, stop our industrial and commercial growth, or shall we find new outlets and broader markets?

This to an audience of Pennsylvanians? Was it not an act of sublime impudence to talk about outgrowing our own needs, about industrial supremacy, and about seeking new outlets and broader markets to gentlemen who have spent the best years of their lives in devising ways and means to crib, cabin, and confine our industries within the home field?

Let us hasten to admit the just right of these now apostate protectionists to assist that it is their system and their policy that have raised our industries to their present commanding position, that without his swaddling clothes, put on forty years ago and repeatedly reinforced by new and more impenetrable muffings, the miserable babe would have led a puling and emaciated existence. Let us leave the momentum of our National progress and the capacities of the American character altogether out of the question. In their great joy at seeing the former generals of the high and higher tariff army coming one after another into their camp and preaching their doctrines, the free traders and revenue reformers will cheerfully agree to let bygones be bygones. They will with all the more alacrity turn their backs upon the past because there is a question of the living present that transcends in importance all the dead issues that profitless memory might exhume from the tariff battlefields where two generations of contenders have striven to talk each other to death.

The living question, the great question, the only vital question now is, what is to be the tariff policy of the party in power in the future—we do not mean in the distant future, but now, this Winter, at the very next session of Congress? What is to be done with the Dingley Tariff act, with its 52 per cent. burden upon the taxpayers and the industries of the country, the most outrageous and oppressive piece of robber legislation ever enacted in a civilized country? Mr. MCKINLEY and the Postmaster General understand perfectly, nobody better, that their utterances array them among the foes of that statute. Do they mean what they say? Will they, so far as the policy of their party is subject to their influence or control, attempt in good faith to suit the action to the word? Do they mean to let the 52 per cent. Dingley tariff stand unchanged for one year, two years, through the next Administration? Or do they mean to show the country that the words spoken at Richmond and here were sincere?

GEN. TRACY AND RAMAPO.

Now that Gen. TRACY has frankly explained his connection with the Ramapo Company his best friends must admit that the Mazet committee did him a substantial service in giving him the opportunity to make a public explanation. For his own reputation, which emerges untainted from the atmosphere of scandal and corruption which invests that concern, he had need to define his relations to it.

It appears that he received a large amount of stock for his services as counsel to the company, and that he sold these shares at a price which calls for hearty congratulations upon his good fortune in finding a purchaser possessed of so much cash and confidence. It appears that he advised Gov. MORTON to sign a bill improperly favoring the company, which he now regrets, being better informed of the unworthy nature of the bill. And it further appears that he resigned the Presidency of the Ramapo Company "because he could not afford to be connected with any matter that was the subject of scandal and criticism." No act of all the acts that made up his relation to the company so became him as this breaking off.

Gen. TRACY'S testimony clears his name from reproach or suspicion in connection with the Ramapo job, and we are glad of it. The decent part of the community will rejoice that he was able and willing to go upon the witness stand and tell the whole story. The contrast between Gen. TRACY'S unreserved testimony and the contumacies of CROKER and his Tammany partners constitutes one of the notable features of the Mazet committee's work.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMPETITION.

It is unfortunate that Senator PLATT should have been moved to bestir himself to upset the decision in respect to the design for the new Custom House. Because it seems that there is really something to be said, on architectural grounds, in favor of the position which the Senator and Boss has been moved to take, while nobody believes that, upon such grounds, he would be moved to say it. And this something can be said without any disparagement of the accepted design. When the Senator and Boss enters the field, the issue is at once changed from the question of artistic design or of architectural procedure to a question of politics. There is not a man or a woman or a child in this municipality who can be persuaded that Mr. PLATT has taken the trouble and expense of a trip to Washington on account of his aesthetic preference for one architectural design over another. His best friend, whom we take to be at present QUIGG, and his worst enemy, would alike be moved to laughter over such a proposition as that. And when he says that we are in danger of having a "monstrosity" thrust upon us for a Custom House by the votes of an expert jury, the Boss exposes himself to the remark of the good Dr. JOHNSON, in reply to the young man who attempted to curry favor with him by observing, "We had an excellent sermon this morning"; "Sir," rejoined the Sage, "that may be, but it is impossible that you should know it."

Really, the Boss had better keep his hands off if his motives are really as pure and unusual as he pretends. Nobody will give him credit for their purity. Everybody will be disposed to look to see where he and "the organization" "come in," and will conclude that his own favorite architect, if he has one, has been chosen according to that consideration, and not in the least with any view to the artistic or practical success of the new building.

Curiously enough, the real ground of opposition to the award has not been made public in all that has been said about it, and the wayfaring man, who is astonished to see the Boss set himself up as an architectural arbiter above a professional jury, must be much puzzled. He must be the more puzzled when he sees the persons who might be supposed to have a grievance about the award, the disappointed competitors, in fact, denying that they have any grievances and even pretending that they like it, the while the cock "keeps tab" on their remarks and crows merrily. So it may be explained to the wayfaring man that the real complaint of the unsuccessful competitors is what is known in more carnal circles as a complaint of "jury fixing," and that they have been induced to waive this complaint by reason of their attachment to the method of competition as a method of securing the designs for important public buildings, and of their aversion to doing anything to discredit this method in the most important instance in which it has thus far been applied.

Whether their grievance is substantial or not we do not undertake to say. But we do undertake to say that there are no sane persons among them who feel obliged to Senator PLATT for taking up their quarrel. On the contrary, the sane among them must fervently wish that he would mind his own business and leave them to mind theirs; and must feel that, with Secretary GAGE and Supervising Architect TAYLOR, they would run a good deal better chance of standing on their professional merits and the designs of the public buildings a good deal better chance of being distributed on their architectural merits, than if they were to trust themselves and their art to the uncovenanted and incompetent mercies of the Senior Senator from New York.

TILLMAN FOR A PROTECTORATE.

A few days ago we directed attention to the comunication addressed by the cotton manufacturers of South Carolina to the Senators and Representatives from that State in Congress, in which the manufacturers solicited the aid of their representatives to support the Administration in maintaining a policy in the East to secure to the producers and manufacturers of the United States the fullest opportunity for development of trade that can be possibly enjoyed by insistence upon our treaty privileges, especially in China.

That article indicated not only the prompt acceptance by Senator MCLAURIN of the invitation to him, but his opinion also that in order to exercise adequate influence and control in the East over the Chinese trade and in any attempt at the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, the Philippine archipelago should be controlled by us as "the only safeguard for our trade interests in the East." At the time of its publication Senator TILLMAN had not been heard from.

It appears that the colleague of Senator MCLAURIN also has responded. Not to the same length as MCLAURIN, nor so broadly, but to the point. In his letter, after assuring the cotton manufacturers that he will leave nothing undone to have the United States protect American interests in the East, he says:

> I opposed the annexation of the Philippines, but I am ready to vote money and men to prevent the Asiatic market being closed to our manufacturers. There are common sense and patriotism in one policy and there is danger and absolutely no necessity for the other. I will say for your private information that in the debate on the Spanish treaty last Winter it was made very evident that the motive which led to the purchase of the Philippines from Spain was clearly outlined to embrace the preservation of the Chinese market to American manufacturers, and that it was thought there was advantage in holding those islands with that view. I thought we could get all the trade advantage, without annexation, by exercising a protectorate and not attempting to deal with the perplexing problem of governing so many heterogeneous peoples. The whole world is watching the developments in the East, and I think there is no need of alarm lest America be left out.

This will be gratifying to the cotton manufacturers of South Carolina, no doubt, but how will it strike Col. BRYAN? He has declared it to be our duty to at once announce that the Filipinos shall have "full and complete independence" as soon as they have set up a stable government, and that the failure to promise that to the Filipinos caused a needless war. TILLMAN tells us that the "purchase" of the Philippines contemplated the advantage of "holding on" to them in order to preserve the Chinese market to Americans, and favors a protectorate rather than the complete independence advocated by BRYAN.

The Greenville (S. C.) News does not spare Mr. BRYAN in approving Mr. TILLMAN. It says that "the fine, foolish talk" in opposition to the interests of the people has irreparably spoiled the chance for success that might have been embraced in 1898 by the adoption of Mr. TILLMAN'S views, and declares that aversion for the Bryan proposition to "drop all" has sent droves of Democrats to MCKINLEY and encouraged the Republican appetite to "take all."

RECKLESS DRIVING.

The remarks we had occasion to make the other day about reckless driving have been very tragically enforced. Some years ago, on the occaion of a fatal accident in consequence of intrusting a horse to a boy, an ordinance was passed prohibiting the employment of any boy of tender years as the driver of a delivery wagon. One has only to look at the delivery wagons that pass him in the street to see that that ordinance has become a dead letter. The killing of an aged lady in Sixth Avenue was the result of a like disobedience of law. A horse was left standing at the curb, while the driver went inside to deliver goods, without even taking the obvious minimum of precaution of anchoring the beast with a hitching weight. The result followed which was to be expected. Some passing sight or sound frightened the animal and he went his way unchecked until he had killed a peaceable passer.

This was a clear violation of the law which says that no horse shall be left unfastened and unattended. The pitiful excuse of owner and driver is that the horse had never run away before; and the inference is that it is necessary that a horse should have killed somebody before his owner can be compelled to comply with the law. The owner and driver in this case should receive exemplary punishment. But that is not enough. It is the fault of the police, who does not enforce the law, that the law is violated. If every horse left standing in the street were promptly impounded, and not released until the owner had paid the penalty for breaking the law; if every boy apparently under the age at which a boy is allowed to drive a wagon were arrested whenever he was found driving a wagon and dealt with according to law, there would be an end within a week of the illegal practices which endanger the lives of peaceable persons going about the streets under the protection of the law and "within the peace of the people of the State of New York." These "accidents" are to be charged in the first instance upon the violators of the law. It is right that they should be punished, since "ignorance of the law excuses no man." But the real offenders are the officials appointed to enforce the law, who never bring the law they are appointed to enforce to the notice of those who are tempted to violate it until some fatal accident happens as the result, in the first instance, of the carelessness of owners or drivers, but really as the result of neglect of duty on the part of those who are appointed and paid to see that the law is enforced.

A LATE "TIP" FOR QUIGG.

It seems to us to be rather late to be offering to Chairman QUIGG information which, if proved to be true, would enable him to predict with greater fluency and comprehensiveness, but upon the theory that "better late than never" is not altogether inapplicable to politics, the intimation yesterday given out by The Evening Sun may prove to be of service to Mr. PLATT'S young man.

Ex-Senator HILL, we gather, is in a condition of mind to be approached, not too directly or rudely, of course, by those who are desirous to cast down CROKER from the pedestal he occupies as the immediate director of Tammany Hall affairs and the dictator of Democratic purposes in the State and to set up Mr. HILL as his successor.

To obtain control of the State organization for 1900, Mr. HILL, we are asked to believe, and we assume that Mr. QUIGG is supposed to believe, is insidiously contemplating the infliction of "deep political stab-wounds" upon RICHARD CROKER next Tuesday. By contriving the defeat and disappointment of CROKER, we are told, Mr. HILL is cultivating Democratic confidence in himself, and promoting the greatness of the anti-Tammany party he hopes to lead.

If this is so, it ought to have been kept dark. We ought not to be asked to believe that Mr. HILL would embark upon such an adventure so publicly, no matter how badly he may have felt about Mr. CROKER'S behavior in the meeting of the State Committee. We should even be reluctant to believe that Mr. QUIGG, knowing that he had unexpectedly, at a late and anxious stage of the campaign, discovered a powerful ally, would rush the discovery into print. Making all allowance for juvenile exuberance of spirits, that would be unpardonable, even in QUIGG.

We shall look with moderate interest on Wednesday next for indications of the development of this horrid plot. Can it be possible that Mr. QUIGG expects that he will be called upon to thank Mr. HILL for having saved MAZET in the Nineteenth District?

A Policeman Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article published in your morning edition with the heading "Policemen at Crossings" is considered as a spite charge made by a person who is ashamed to sign his full name, and through feeling for the officer we who are established in business at the corner of Cortlandt Street and Broadway, and in a position to see that the respective officers perform their duties, take pleasure in denying the above-mentioned article as a false and spiteful accusation.

A. J. OESTERLA, 372 Broadway.
WILLIAM BATHMAN, 174 Broadway.
A. L. ERNST & BROTHER, 173 Broadway.
New York, Nov. 1, 1899.

Another Defense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day, headed "Policemen at Crossings," I notice a severe criticism upon the officer on the north side of Broadway and Cortlandt Street. It seems to me particularly unjust that a man who tries as hard as this one to do his full duty should be accused of negligence. He is particularly active and renders excellent service at this point. Such criticism is calculated to discourage the best men on the force.

J. B. BOWDEN, 1 Maiden Lane.
New York, Nov. 1, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Mixed Blessing.

"Telephones are great time savers, aren't they?"

"Well, that depends on who calls you up."—Chicago Record.

Widespread Ignorance.

Yeast—This man Russell Sage says he's a poor man.

Crimsonbeak—Well, some fellows don't know when they're well off.—Yonkers Statesman.

Cupid in a Huff.

"Our engagement is off again."

"What's the matter now?"

"I gave her a belt buckle with my photograph on it, and she uses it to fasten her dog's collar."—Chicago Record.

Tale of Two Countries.

"I guess—"

"Oh, don't guess. You Americans always guess, you know."

"No, I don't know. You Englishmen always know, don't you know?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Fascinator.

Mr. Northside (emerging from telephone box)—That girl at "Central" must be a raging beauty.

Mr. Shadyside—How do you know?

Mr. Northside—She cuts people out so easily.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

TO ELOISE

ON HER TWELFTH BIRTHDAY.

From The Detroit Free Press.

To-day's your birthday. Bless my soul!
So you are twelve to-day!
Why, dear, within the week, it seems,
You came to me to play
With paper dolls upon the floor—
'Twas not a day ago—
And now you tell me you are twelve.
Ah, me! how girls do grow!

Do you remember, dear, the time
That you and I and Sue
Spent hours and hours in searching for
A big wax doll for you,
And how when last the quest was done
We gave to you the prize,
And you, to make it like the rest,
Did knock out both its eyes?

I cannot think you've grown so tall.
Why, dear, you are to me
The baby with the winsome face
That I so loved to see
When mamma in her gentle arms
Would hold you out and then
You'd smile and speak that baby word
That can't be writ by men.

To think that you are twelve to-day.
How swift the years do fly!
And I suppose the next will be
That you'll bid us good-bye,
When some fair prince with manner bold
Comes wooing of your hand,
And while we stay, with him you'll go
To some strange, foreign land.

But I won't let come such a day
To take you from us here,
We couldn't live without you, child.
'Twould break our hearts, my dear.
Why, you're not twelve years old to-day—
Come! Give your dad a squeeze—
You'll never be to us aught else
Than Baby Eloise!

RECORD OF THE NEW ARMY

Its Organization Described and Recommendations Made.

GEN. CORBIN MAKES A REPORT

Total Strength Nearly 100,000 Men—Philippine Force to be 65,725—Staff System Praised—Other Details.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The annual report of the Adjutant General of the army, Brig. Gen. Corbin, to the Secretary of War, was made public to-day. Aside from the strictly technical recital of the details of a busy year in military life, the report gives much information of an interesting general character, and submits numerous recommendations for the betterment of the service.

Gen. Corbin sums up the military forces now in the service of the United States as: Regular army, 64,586; volunteers, 34,574; total, 99,160. The regular establishment consists of ten regiments of cavalry, seven of artillery, and twenty-five of infantry. The volunteer establishment consists of one regiment of cavalry, twenty-four of infantry, and a Puerto Rico battalion.

The distribution of these troops up to Oct. 1 last was as follows: In the United States, 34,229; Puerto Rico, 3,363; Cuba, 11,187; Philippines, 32,315; en route to the Philippines, 17,099; Alaska, 499; Hawaiian Islands, 466.

Gen. Corbin adds the following to this summary:

> It is expected that by Dec. 1, next, all the infantry regiments of United States volunteers, shown above as in the United States, will have sailed for the Philippine Islands. These, with the troops now there, will give a total strength of 2,117 officers, and 63,608 enlisted men, (an aggregate of 65,725.)

The service of many of the troops after their enlistments had expired causes Gen. Corbin to say in his report:

> The patriotism of the regulars and volunteers who enlisted only for the war with Spain, by willingly and actively serving after the expiration of their terms of service, calls for evidence of appreciation on the part of the department. To this end it is respectfully recommended that each officer of the several volunteer organizations and each enlisted man who continued in service in the Philippine Islands after March 2, 1899, until honorably discharged, be awarded a suitably inscribed medal.

As to the newly organized regiments he says:

> The reports and inspections of these regiments since their organization show them to be efficient and possessed of excellent material, both in officers and enlisted men; in truth, it is not too much to say that better volunteer regiments have never been organized.

Gen. Corbin also pays a tribute to the officers of the new colored regiments, drawn from the non-commissioned officers of the colored regiments in the regular army, or from those who saw service in the war with Spain, and says it is believed the best equipped lot of colored citizens that have ever been commissioned. During the year there have been 62,175 enlistments and re-enlistments, of which 52,024 were native born and 9,151 foreign born. In point of color, 56,154 were white, 6,000 colored, and 20 Indians.

The following recommendation is made for extra pay officers serving in our new possessions:

> The pay of all officers below the grade of Brigadier General should be increased at least 33⅓ per cent. while on duty in Cuba or our new possessions. Most of these gentlemen have families that they are unable to have with them, and are therefore compelled to maintain two establishments. Also, that provision be made that all officers below the grade of Major General, who retire by reason of age or wounds received in action, shall do so on the next grade above the rank held by them in the regular army on the date of their retirement.

Of the criticisms on the staff organization of the army, Gen. Corbin says:

> Much has been written of late concerning a better staff system. Ours may be, and doubtless is, open to improvements, but it should be borne in mind that the present organization is the result of years of legislation, born of the best thought and labors of our best military men, and has stood successfully the test of all our wars. The criticisms of our system are too often the result of disappointment. Seldom has there one appeared in print whose author has not been a long-standing applicant for a place in one of the staff corps or departments. The suggestion that our staff officers are not experienced in the duties of line officers is not borne out by facts.

The report dwells on the courtesies shown our troops by the British Government officials while stopping at Gibraltar and elsewhere en route to the Philippines, and says this international courtesy will long live in the memories of both parties to the spontaneous exchange.

The report speaks of the unsatisfactory conditions in Hawaii in relation to land for military uses, saying:

> Sales of Government lands and leases of crown lands have continued to the present time, and there is very little of either class left in immediate control of the Government. Should this action be permitted to continue, it will result in embarrassment to the United States. It is urged therefore, that certain tracts be taken without delay from the control of the Hawaiian Government and secured to the future uses of the United States, and have them declared as reservations for military purposes.

Recommendation is made that military officers serving abroad as Military Attachés be given increased rank and pay.

As the increase in the army calls for an additional number of Military Academy cadets to fill vacancies, it is recommended that the President be authorized to appoint ten annually and that two be appointed at large from each State.

Satisfaction is expressed that the "army canteen" embarrassment has been removed from the War Department by the action of Congress in establishing certain restrictions. Recommendation is made that non-commissioned officers be given additional pay, in order to attract to these places a worthy class willing to stay in those grades, and that twenty-five years' service as an enlisted man shall be sufficient to admit to the retired list of enlisted men.

The condition of the artillery service, especially of the seacoast, the report describes as not altogether satisfactory. It is believed that the time has arrived when the artillery branch of the service should be reorganized and the field artillery separated from that engaged in the coast defense. It is recommended that the regimental organization of the artillery be abolished and that a corps of field artillery and of seacoast artillery be provided for, separate and distinct from each other.

In a résumé Gen. Corbin says:

> The regular army is now practically at a maximum, as are also the volunteer regiments. The work incident to all these changes, brought about by the acts aforesaid, involving the enlistment of 288,500 volunteers; the increase of the regular army from 26,040 to 65,000; its subsequent reduction, and then again its increase to 65,000, necessitating numerous orders and instructions bearing on the same, to say nothing of the complete military record of every officer and man of this large force, throw upon this office work the magnitude of which cannot be understood until undertaken. That this work has been done with accuracy and intelligence is now history. All credit is due to the assistants and the clerical force of the office.

The report also calls attention to the fact that not a single life has been lost by accident incident to travel in the course of all the transportation to the Philippines.

In conclusion, Gen. Corbin points out an omission of the law in failing to provide Chaplains for the volunteer regiments, and recommends that Chaplains be provided for as soon as possible, as the presence of one with each regiment is deemed necessary.

DEATHS AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

Grand Total of 6,619 Men Between May 1, 1898, and June 30, 1899.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A recapitulation of the casualties in actions and deaths in the regular and volunteer armies beginning May 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899, contained in the annual report of the Adjutant General of the Army, shows a grand total of 10,076 men. The casualty list alone aggregates 3,454, of whom 35 officers and 458 enlisted men were killed and 197 officers and 2,764 enlisted men wounded. The death list numbering 6,619 was made up of 224 officers and 6,395 enlisted men.

Of this total but 38 officers and 458 enlisted men were killed, the remainder of the deaths resulting from various causes, including the following: Wounds, 10 officers and 192 enlisted men; disease, 165 officers and 5,344 enlisted men; accident, 6 officers and 209 men; drownings, 3 officers and 88 men; suicide, 2 officers and 52 men, and murders or homicide, 52 enlisted men.

In the regular army the total casualties amounted to 4,155 and in the volunteer establishment to 5,921. In the casualty list the regulars had 127 officers and 1,856 enlisted men killed and wounded, and the volunteers 105 officers and 1,366 enlisted men killed and wounded. In the regular army, between April 30, 1898, and June 30, 1899, 917 enlisted men were discharged by sentence of general court-martial and 2,946 enlisted men deserted. Three officers of the regular army, who were killed, also held commissions in the volunteer forces, in which they are included in the above recapitulation.

COST OF FEEDING THE ARMY.

Total for Past Year, Including Indians, Cubans, and Prisoners' Food, $27,054,646.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The subsistence of the army during the past year, according to the annual report of the Acting Commissary, Gen. Weston, cost $27,054,646. These expenditures, it should be stated, however, in addition to those for the army proper, include computation of rations to prisoners of war, relief of destitute Cubans, relief of sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi and Red Rivers, relief of people in the mining region of Alaska, issues to Indians, &c. The value of stores lost by accident, by wastage, transportation, &c., during the year, for which no one was held responsible was $169,441. Supplies lost for which responsibility was fixed amount to $1,816, nearly all of which has been collected. There was a large increase over previous years in stores condemned, due to incidents and accidents of service during the Spanish war.

The casualties in the Subsistence Department, Gen. Weston says, attest the efficiency of the department at the critical points where the services of its officers are at their maximum value. Allusion is made to the failure of the army reorganization act of March 3, 1899, to provide for an increase of the Subsistence Department commensurate with the general increase of the army.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA.

Germany Seems to Stand in the Way of a Two-Power Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The negotiations for the partition of the Samoan Islands are proceeding rapidly and officials here would not be surprised if a final agreement were reached in the near future. The discussion which is going on in London with the cooperation of the authorities here and in Berlin has brought out certain essential features on which all three powers, Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, appear to be agreed.

At the outset it is stated that the determination was reached that the tripartite government of the group should come to an end, and that not more than two powers, and preferably one, should govern the islands. It soon developed that an agreement was not likely to be reached giving the entire group to one power, but the chances seemed good for an agreement that two powers divide the islands, thus giving a dual government in place of the present unwieldy tripartite arrangement.

It seemed to be generally accepted by the negotiators that the United States would be one of the two powers to be represented, and that the Island of Tutuila, on which the harbor of Pago-Pago is located, would naturally fall to the lot of the United States. It is understood that the British authorities quite fully coincided with this view, and that, while the Germans seemed to regard it favorably, it was left open for more mature approval by the Berlin authorities. In conceding this island and harbor to the United States account was taken of the fact that if an agreement was reached on that point it would still be for the United States Senate to give its approval to the arrangement. One of the remaining islands, Upolu, is of much value, while the other, Savaii, is practically valueless.

In is suggested that Great Britain cede the Gilbert and Solomon Islands to Germany, the latter retiring from Samoa. The Fiji Islands and some other points also have been considered during the discussion, but thus far Germany has not acted favorably on the suggestion, and there have been evidences that she preferred to retain her interests and make compensation to Great Britain. This remains open and appears to be the chief point remaining in the way of a final adjustment.

The foregoing general outline was given to-day in quarters well informed on the general lines of the negotiations, although it was with the reservation that the understandings were merely formative and still open to material change.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—While the Samoan negotiations continue, it can be said definitely that they are in such a condition that there is small possibility of reaching an agreement in the near future. The United States has informed the Foreign Office that it heartily indorses the proposal for the Government of Samoa by one power. But, so far, no plan has been suggested which appears satisfactory to the United States.

OFFERS TO BUILD CRUISERS.

Many Firms Submit Competitive Bids to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for the construction of six sheathed and coppered cruisers authorized by the last Naval Appropriation bill. These vessels will be of about 3,200 tons' displacement, a little larger than the Raleigh and Cincinnati class. The speed is to be not less than 16½ knots. The new ships will have twin screws and battery composed of ten five-inch guns, eight six-pounders, two one-pounders, and four machine guns. The limit of cost fixed by Congress, exclusive of armament, is $1,141,800 each, and it is provided that not more than two of these vessels shall be built in one yard. The bids follow:

Moran, Brothers & Co., Seattle, Washington, one vessel on the department's plans, $1,122,000.

William R. Trigg Co., Richmond, Va., one vessel, department's plans, $1,027,000.

Same company, bidder's plans, one vessel for $1,044,000; speed guaranteed, 18 knots; two vessels, same type, for $937,000 each.

Same company, bidder's plans, one vessel for $1,073,000; same type, two vessels for $1,027,000 each.

Same company, bidder's plans, guaranteed speed of 19 knots, one vessel for $1,079,000; two vessels, same type, $1,039,000.

Fore River Engine Company, Braintree, Mass., one vessel on the department's plans, modified, $1,065,000; two vessels, same type, $1,020,000.

Same company, bidder's plans, speed of 18 knots and bunker capacity 956 tons, one vessel for $1,065,000; two vessels of the same type, $1,020,000 each.

Same company, bidder's plans, displacement 3,200 tons, speed 18½ knots, one vessel for $1,100,000; two vessels, same type, each, $1,060,800.

Burlee Dry Dock Company of Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., for department's plans, one vessel for $1,105,000.

Neafie & Levy Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia, department's plans, one vessel for $1,080,000; two of the same type for $1,050,000 each.

Townsend & Downey of New York, one vessel, builder's plans, $1,059,000; two for $1,055,000 each.

Same bidders, department's plans, one vessel, $954,500; two vessels, same type, $950,000 each.

Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore, one vessel on department's plans, $1,116,000.

Union Iron Works of San Francisco, one vessel on the department's plans, $1,041,900.

Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., one vessel on department's plans, $1,041,650.

Lewis Nixon; Elizabethport, N. J., one vessel, department's plans, $1,039,966.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Badger was put out of commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard to-day.

The Brooklyn sailed from Gibraltar for Port Said en route for Manila.

POEM NOT CHANGED BY DEWEY.

Col. Hopkins Denied Admiral Dewey "Censored" His Recent Verses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Col. Archibald Hopkins, whose poem was read at the recent dinner to Admiral Dewey in Washington, denies that any changes were made in the original text at the suggestion of the Admiral. It was claimed that the first draft contained a reference to the Presidency and that this had been eliminated.

Col. Hopkins said yesterday that the poem was read at the dinner exactly as he first wrote it, and that Admiral Dewey had no idea of its context until he heard it read at the dinner.

CONSUL GENERAL TO CAIRO.

John C. Long of Florida Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—John C. Long, Republican National committeeman from Florida, was to-day appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Cairo, Egypt.

He was born at Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 19, 1846. He removed with his parents to Florida in 1847, and since 1862 has lived in St. Augustine in that State. Mr. Long studied law and entered upon the practice of the profession in St. Augustine. In 1867 he was appointed Assistant Postmaster of the city, and in 1868 Collector of Revenues for St. John's County, Fla. He held this post until 1870, when he was appointed State's Attorney for the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Florida. Later he became County Solicitor of St. John's County, and has been Mayor of St. Augustine.

APPEAL TO POSTAL CLERKS

Federal Employes Asked to Increase Republican Fund.

MR. VAN COTT ON PROMOTIONS

Says He Has Power to Make Them—Quigg Denies Violation of Civil Service Law.

The postal clerks in the Federal Building are considerably exercised over the fact that they have received circulars inviting them to contribute to the Republican campaign fund. According to the statement of Postmaster Van Cott, these men are absolutely safe from political influence, and such influence does not affect their chances of promotion. He says, however, that the matter of promotion lies in his discretion in any individual case. Lemuel Ely Quigg, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, when asked yesterday to explain the motive that might be expected to induce the postal clerks to contribute to the Republican campaign fund, had no reply except that the question was "silly."

The circular in question, which was signed by John Sabine Smith, Lemuel Ely Quigg, and the Finance Committee of the Republican County Committee, including Julien T. Davies, Frank Brainard, Charles F. Homer, James Yereance, and others, was as follows:

> The Republicans in this county, acting in conjunction with the City Club and the Citizens' Union and the Independent Labor Party, have nominated a fusion ticket for the offices to be filled at the coming election. We believe that an active, earnest campaign in all of the Assembly districts will result in the election of our ticket. Such a campaign makes it necessary to hold a great many public meetings, to circulate a great many campaign documents, and to engage the attention of the voters by close personal canvass of the several districts. This work involves very heavy expenses. But the advantage of a victory over Tammany Hall is so plainly compensating that we earnestly appeal to you to help us with a generous contribution. You may depend upon it that your money will be expended properly and legitimately, and with the greatest care to have it accomplish the largest possible result on election day.
>
> Your contribution should be sent to John Sabine Smith, Treasurer, at 30 Broad Street, New York.

According to the statement of one of the postal clerks they are much incensed over this demand on them. They have not responded with much liberality, Mr. Smith says. The clerks were already feeling aggrieved because, under the present system, while they are normally supposed to work only eight hours a day, they often have to work overtime, and are furthermore subject to fines, which in any case, at the discretion of the Postmaster, may be as high as thirty days' pay. This means working thirty days and not drawing money for it. It does not mean being laid off thirty days, as is done in the case of a letter carrier. As the clerks are inclined to blame the present National Administration for these conditions, they say they do not welcome an invitation to contribute out of their earnings to a Republican campaign fund.

When John Sabine Smith's attention was called to this circular he said:

"This is nothing new. We send these circulars out every year, and we send them to a great many others besides the postal clerks."

It was alleged by a postal clerk that only those clerks who were known to have votes this year received circulars. Mr. Van Cott was asked how a list of the names of the clerks who might subscribe had been obtained, and said:

"I know nothing about it or about this circular. I do not know the politics of the men employed in the service, and any one who was detected in getting up a list of the politics of the clerks, for assessment purposes, would be removed. No such work would be permitted under me."

"It has been said that orders have been issued by Republican politicians forbidding promotion of a man in the Post Office, except when recommended by a district leader."

"That is not so," replied Mr. Van Cott. "Politics have nothing to do with promotions here."

"How far are you bound by the Civil Service law?" Mr. Van Cott was asked.

"That controls appointments in the classified service," said he. "Promotions I have in my discretion, except that to fill any vacancy, I must always promote a man from the next lowest grade of salary. A $500 vacancy is filled from the $500 class."

In regard to fines and overtime, Mr. Van Cott said:

"We are compelled to work the clerks overtime occasionally when there is a heavy rush of matter. Fines are only imposed after I have formally tried a man on charges."

Mr. Van Cott was also asked about the position of his son, Richard Van Cott, in the Post Office and replied:

"I appointed my son to the position of cashier. When Mr. Morgan left the post of General Superintendent of Delivery to be Assistant Postmaster, I assigned my son to fill the place of General Superintendent temporarily. He now does the work of both places, and doesn't receive an extra cent for it."

Chairman Lemuel E. Quigg was seen at his offices yesterday, shown the circular, and asked how he got the list of clerks' names.

"This is the same circular we send out to everybody, and one that I should like to send to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES," said he. "It is the same that we send to all Federal employes, Democratic and Republican. How do we know what their politics are? We got the names and addresses from the Government Blue Book, and that is the only list we had."

"These men are all protected by civil service, are they not?" Mr. Quigg was asked.

"They are, absolutely," he replied.

"Well, Mr. Van Cott says that the matter of promoting them lies in his discretion."

"Mr. Van Cott is mistaken," retorted Mr. Quigg emphatically.

"Well, if these clerks are protected in every way by civil service, as you say, what motive would be supposed to induce them to contribute to the Republican campaign fund?"

Mr. Quigg replied: "The question is silly."

Mr. Quigg was then asked about the statement that recommendations from district leaders were necessary for promotions among the clerks, and said it was a lie. Mr. Quigg added:

"We have given every possible publicity to our appeal for funds. It looks to me now as though the committee was going to be about $15,000 in debt when it gets through with this campaign. There is no offense against the civil service law in anything that we have done."

The civil service law to which Mr. Quigg alluded provides in Section 11 that no executive, judic

FILIPINOS ARE FLEEING

Rebels Are Demoralized by Gen. Young's Rapid Advance.

PEACE REIGNS IN NEGROS

Gen. Hughes Has Scattered Brigands—Aguinaldo Asks For Recruits—British Blockade Runner Taken.

MANILA, Nov. 1.—Gen. Hughes, commanding in the Bisayan District, has sent in an encouraging report. He says the Island of Negros is now more peaceful and orderly than for twenty years. The planters are pursuing their business undisturbed by the bands of brigands who had long levied tribute on them. The Americans have scattered the brigands and propose to pursue them until they are effectually suppressed.

Gen. Young's column entered Cabanatuan, north of San Isidro, yesterday morning.

All signs show that Gen. Young's rapid advance is demoralizing the insurgents northward. Prisoners report them to be fleeing to the hills. There are many deserters and sick men, and the former are taking their arms to the Americans. The cavalry's rapid movements are a puzzle to the insurgents, who think that the Americans, in striking so many places, must have overwhelming forces.

Aguinaldo is personally conducting the campaign. He is asking the people for rice and is trying to replenish the army with recruits, but without success.

Col. Parker, with two troops of the Fourth Cavalry, took possession of the deserted town of Aliaga, and Capt. Batson captured a telegraph operator and his escort, finding a telegram to Aguinaldo from an insurgent Colonel reporting that Gen. Lawton was killed in a recent fight, and that his body had been sent to Manila. The operator added that 600 insurgents were approaching Aliaga from Tarlac. Capt. Batson's scouts are ambushed awaiting them.

Col. Hays, with four troops of the Fourth Cavalry, has charged the towns of Talavera and Cobal, mounted, dispersing 150 insurgents and pursuing them for three miles without any loss. They captured two brass cannon and a quantity of ammunition, including many Hotchkiss shells. Capt. Batson took a storehouse and quantities of rice, sugar, corn, and forty bull carts.

The British steamer Lobuan of Hongkong, 500 tons, with a prize crew from the United States gunboat Castine on board, has arrived here. She was captured while running the blockade of Zamboanga. She had unloaded her cargo of merchandise.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Gen. Otis cables the War Department as follows:

"Manila, Nov. 1.

"Lawton's advance on Aliaga and Talavera from Cabanatuan, which places now occupied, successful; enemy driven north and westward; two small cannon captured with considerable ammunition and large quantities of corn and rice; river and land transportation, also telegraph operator, with entire equipment and important insurgent dispatches; no casualties.

"Insurgents advancing from Tarlac to meet Lawton's troops. Hughes reports Negros in better state of lawful submission than for twenty years; planters no longer in danger; quiet election, over 5,000 votes cast, no frauds attempted; inauguration of military, civil government 6th inst. Hughes commences active operations against Tagalos in Panay as soon as condition of roads and trails permit."

FILIPINOS MAKE AMMUNITION.

They Receive Supplies from Manila—Rebels Claim to Hold 250 American Prisoners.

MANILA, Nov. 1.—An escaped Spanish prisoner from the insurgent lines north of Manila has arrived at Angeles. He confirms the report that the insurgents are running short of Mauser ammunition and are unable to refill cartridges of this class. He says, however, that they are well supplied with Remington ammunition, which they manufacture for themselves. They also manufacture dynamite and powder from petroleum and salt, which is shipped to them from Manila and taken into their lines at night. Of the fourteen American prisoners held by the insurgents at Tarlac, the rebels claim that four have accepted commissions in the insurgent army.

Two Scotchmen named McKinley and MacIntosh have escaped from the rebels. They say that the insurgents claim to have 250 American prisoners scattered through various towns, but they knew of none personally, excepting Lieut. Gillmore and his fourteen sailors. The insurgents say, however, that they have two American officers in confinement besides Lieut. Gillmore.

Col. Smith, at Angeles, has sent to Gen. MacArthur a placard in Spanish which was found nailed to a tree outside the line. It was an appeal to the colored troops to join the insurgents in the fight for freedom and referred to "your brothers Sam Hose and Gray, whose blood calls aloud for vengeance."

REPORT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Commission Agrees with the President's Policy and Will Make a Preliminary Report This Week.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The members of the Phillippine Commission, Admiral Dewey, Profs. Schurman and Worcester, and Col. Denby, will make a preliminary report to the President before the end of this week, and it is understood the report will be immediately given to the public.

This report will be prepared at the request of the President, as a result of a conference between him and the commission at the White House to-day. The President personally summoned the Commissioners and an hour was spent in consultation, during which he explained the points he desired covered in the preliminary report.

It may be weeks, possibly months, before the complete report is ready. Prof. Schurman, who is President of the commission, said, after the members left the White House, that the report to be made this week would cover certain phases of the situation which the President desired cleared up at this time. When asked if the report would touch upon the socalled Sulu treaty, made between Gen. Bates and the Sultan of Sulu, Prof. Schurman replied in the negative.

"That was purely a military arrangement," said he, "with which the commission had nothing to do."

Secretary Hay and Secretary Root were present at the conference. The Commissioners made a full verbal report to the President, forecasting in brief the formal report that is to be prepared. Each of the members talked in turn, not only upon the general features of the forthcoming report but each treating more in detail of a certain line of subjects upon which he was more fully informed than his colleagues. For it appears that the commission, while in the Phillippines took the course of dividing into sub-committees of one, each assuming a special branch of inquiry.

The significant feature of this morning's conference was the revelation that the commission is absolutely unanimous in its view respecting the proper line of treatment of the islands.

A member of the Cabinet speaking of the verbal report, said:

"In advance of the completion of the report it is not deemed proper to make any statement relative to the nature of the commission's disclosures to the President this morning, beyond the general one that they tend to confirm the Administration at every point in the course of treatment it has outlined for the islands, and to remove the least doubt as to the attitude that the Government should assume upon the question of the retention of the archipelago."

ATTITUDE PLEASES THE BRITISH.

English Paper Hopes People Will Indorse the Commission's Views.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Morning Post, in an article commenting upon a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, who says that the United States Advisory Commission has reported unanimously to President McKinley in favor of retaining the Philippines, observes:

"We rejoice that the commission has taken such a practical view of the matter, and trust that the country will indorse it, both at the State and Presidential elections."

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Gen. Otis has cabled the following casualties to the War Department:

Killed—Twenty-second Infantry, at San Isidro, Oct. 19, K, Corp. Ephraim S. Keder; Thirty-sixth Infantry, at Luhoa, Oct. 29, G, Winsor R. Stanley. Wounded—Twenty-first Infantry, at Calambana, Oct. 25, D, Edward G. Hellen, foot, slight; Fourteenth Infantry, at Imus, Oct. 6, H, Corp. Henry Overbaby, foot, severe; Twenty-second Infantry, at San Isidro, Oct. 29, F, Griggin Andrews, forearm, severe; I, Charles H. Pierce, thigh, severe; K, Baddy B. Johnson, leg, severe; Thirty-sixth Infantry, at Luhoa, Oct. 29, C, Corp. John Swank, arms, slight; James Pitt, back, slight; Hardy L. Laurence, thigh, slight; Third Artillery, K, Thomas H. Dow, shoulder, slight; Hospital Corps, Jesse Rutledge, thigh, slight; at San Isidro, Oct. 19, Claude B. Day, hand, slight.

SPAIN RETAINS NO ISLANDS.

The Entire Archipelago Was Ceded by the Peace Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The positive statement is made here by authority that Spain does not retain possession of a single island in the Philippine Archipelago. This is called forth by the declaration in the Spanish Cortes yesterday of the Count d'Almenas that through ignorance the American Peace Commissioners had allowed three islands at the northern extremity of the archipelago to remain under Spanish control through their definition in the treaty of the boundary of the group.

There is stated to be no doubt as to the sufficiency of the treaty clause to cede the entire archipelago.

If there has been a failure on this point, that fact will not redound to Spain's benefit, for it is held officially that the islands north of the Philippine archipelago belong to Japan.

MOHAMMEDANS ARE FOR PEACE.

Will Submit to American Authority If They Are Protected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Mail advices to the War Department indicate important negotiations in the Mohammedan section of the archipelago outside of the much-discussed territory of Sulu. Through the efforts of K. Engelskjon, a gentleman of Norwegian birth who enjoys the confidence of the Tagalo chiefs in Mindanao, overtures of peace have been made to Gen. Otis at Manila.

Mindanao is almost equal in area to Luzon, being one of the two great islands of the Philippines. The Mohammedans there number 150,000, and Spain has maintained little more than nominal sovereignty. Thirty of these chiefs held a conference with Mr. Engelskjon at Zamboanga and drew up a form of treaty proposing terms of peace. They have suffered greatly from the inroads of the Moros and offer to submit to the authority of the United States on the sole condition that sufficient American garrisons be established in the island to protect them.

These proposals were submitted to Gen. Otis on the arrival of Mr. Engelskjon, but what action has been taken is not yet known.

Otis's Assistant Sails.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The War Department has been informed of the sailing on the Peking from San Francisco for Manila of Major Jasper N. Morrison, the member of the Judge Advocate General's corps, who has been chosen to assist Gen. Otis in the administration of military law in the Philippines. Major Morrison was chosen by Gen. Otis personally for this work.

Col. Metcalf Is Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The President to-day commissioned Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, Brigadier General by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in action at Guiguento River, Luzon.

City of Puebla Brings Sick Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The United States transport City of Puebla arrived today, twenty-seven days from Manila, bearing sick and discharged soldiers. Seven enlisted men died en route.

THE Y. M. C. A. AT MALATE.

Reports on Its First Year's Work in the Army and Asks Further Aid.

The first annual report of the Army Department of the Young Men's Christian Association has been made public by Secretaries Charles A. Glunz and F. A. Jackson. Sept. 12 last the department set up a tent in the City of Malate, near the Bridge of Spain, and fitted it up with correspondence tables, reading matter, &c. The Army Chaplains soon began to hold weekly meetings in the tent, and arranged their work. A permanent Malate Association was formed with twenty active and fifteen associate members.

In October a literary and debating society was formed with thirty members. Smaller or branch societies were organized in separate regiments. On Nov. 13 the association's tent in Malate was blown down in a typhoon, but it was put up again, and regular evangelic services were held. There were a number of soldiers baptized in the Pasig River. At the Christmas meeting in the tent there was an audience of 250.

In January, when the Filipinos began the war, the soldiers who usually attended the meeting in the tent were kept on duty, and the officers in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association work went among the different regiments holding small services and rendering what aid they could to the sick and wounded. When the army forces were increased a larger tent was erected, and the work was extended proportionately.

In addition to the work mentioned, supplies were sent to the men of the navy and the troops at Negros, Iloilo, Cebu, and Corrigidor.

A total of 120 religious services were held, in addition to 77 other meetings, which included sessions of the Bible classes, literary society, and entertainments. Twenty conversions were reported and thirty-three requests for prayers. More than half a million pieces of stationery and 25,000 pieces of literature were distributed. Concluding, the report says:

"We desire to gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance received at different times from Gen. Otis and his officers, the Chaplains in both volunteer and regular forces, the missionaries, and other Christian workers at Manila.

"The beginning of 1900 will see more than 50,000 of our young men in these islands, many of them for the first time away from restraining influences of home and friends, and exposed to the temptations which are incident to the opening of new territory. A building in Manila is a pressing necessity for the next year, and at least the greater part of the support must come from the home land. We ask for the International Committee at New York, under whom the work is carried on, that substantial support which the exigencies of the situation demand."

QUIET IN EASTERN CUBA.

Gen. Wood Recommends a Reduction of the Military Forces.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The War Department to-day made public the report of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of Santiago, Cuba, which is in addition to what has already been made public from this officer. Gen. Wood gives an interesting account of the sanitary reforms put in force, and the good effect in reducing the extent of yellow fever, small pox, and other diseases. In discussing present conditions, he says:

"I believe that the best and most trustworthy element of the population is entirely friendly and in thorough accord with the military authorities. The only element causing friction has been the unscrupulous political element composed of certain unprincipled agitators."

In view of this friendly attitude of the population, Gen. Wood recommends a large reduction in the force of United States troops in the Santiago Department. His recommendation in this respect is as follows:

"The people being extremely friendly and quiet, the garrison may safely be reduced to the lowest point consistent with efficiency. This, I think, would be accomplished by having in the province two squadrons of cavalry and two battalions of infantry. In other words, I recommend the withdrawal, in the near future, of one squadron of the Tenth United States Cavalry and one battalion of the United States Infantry. These to be sent to the United States as home or depot battalions of the regiments serving in this department."

Gen. Wood urges that the younger officers be chosen for subordinate commands in Cuba.

CUBAN CENSUS MEN UNFIT.

Most of Those That Gen. Ludlow Complained Of Are Discharged.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—Victor H. Olmstead, Assistant Director of Census, returned today to Havara, after inspecting all the provinces of the island, in accordance with instructions from Washington.

He immediately visited Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor, and informed him that he had instituted an investigation into all the cases of enumerators mentioned in Gen. Ludlow's letter to Governor General Brooke as being unfit and that most of these persons had been discharged.

Havana Hotels Raise Prices.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—Nearly all the hotels and boarding houses in Havana to-day raised prices 20 per cent., which means in most cases an increase of 40 per cent. on the prices that prevailed last year. The large influx of Americans and the expectation that this will continue and increase accounts for the rise in part.

DUTY FARMING IN CHINA.

Importers Fear the Effect of Placing Taxation in Private Hands.

PEKIN, Nov. 1.—The Government has decided to farm out the collection of the Likin (transit duty) of the Province of Kwang-Lung for a yearly payment of 4,000,000 tael.

Foreigners regard the placing of the taxation of trade in private hands with considerable misgiving and as calculated to impose still heavier burdens on foreign trade with the interior. If the experiment is successful, from a Chinese point of view, it will be extended to other provinces, to the great detriment, it is claimed, of commerce generally.

THE POLARSTJERNEN SAFE.

Disabled Danish Ship Towed to Port by a German Steamer.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azores, Nov. 1.—The Danish steamer Polarstjernen, Capt. Nielsen, from New York Oct. 8 for Copenhagen, &c., has arrived here with tail shaft broken and propeller gone, in tow of the German tank steamer Helios, Capt. Janssen, from New York Oct. 19 for Flushing.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Auguste Victoria, which arrived at New York on Saturday, reported having sighted the disabled steamer Polarstjernen on Oct. 24 in latitude 49.03, longitude 38.53. A stiff gale was blowing and a heavy sea running, and at imminent danger to themselves a boat's crew went to her with an offer to take off the crew, who refused to abandon the vessel. The boat's crew was handsomely awarded for its bravery by a subscription from the passengers of the Auguste Victoria.

DEATH CLAIMS A VISCOUNT.

Lord Exmouth, Great-Grandson of Admiral Pellew, Dies in London.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The death is announced of Edward Fleetwood John Pellew, Fourth Viscount Exmouth.

The late Peer succeeded his uncle in 1876. He was the son of the Hon. Fleetwood John Pellew, son of the third Viscount, and was born June 24, 1861. He was a Captain of the Fifth Volunteer Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment, a Doctor of Laws, and a Justice of the Peace. In 1884 he married Miss Edith Hargreaves, daughter of Thomas Hargreaves of Aborfield Hall, Reading. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Edward Pellew, Lord Exmouth was a stanch Tory and a member of the Carlton Club, but was never actively engaged in politics. His great-grandfather, the first Peer, was the famous Admiral Edward Pellew who captured the French frigate Cleopatra in 1814 and who received his title in 1816 for his gallantry in bombarding and destroying the fleet and arsenal of Algiers in the same year.

LT. GEN. YOUNGHUSBAND DEAD.

British Soldier and Scientist Expired in London Yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lieut. Gen. Charles Wright Younghusband, retired, is dead.

Gen. Younghusband, owing probably to the fact that he was one of the few officers in the British Army who had attained a reputation as a scientist as well as a soldier, was appointed to more important and varied posts than almost any other General in the service. He was born June 20, 1821, in Scotland, and after passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, joined the Royal Artillery in 1837. His knowledge of scientific subjects soon became evident to the authorities, and in 1840 he was sent to Canada, where he superintended the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory in Toronto. He remained there for six years, and was then appointed as an assistant to Sir Edward Sabine, the President of the Royal Society, in reducing the magnetic and meteorological observations taken at the observatories at the Cape of Good Hope, Toronto, and other points.

In 1854 Gen. Younghusband took command of a company of the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar. The same year he was ordered with his company to the Crimea, and served with distinction throughout that campaign, receiving a medal with two clasps for his gallantry at the battle of Inkerman. Afterward he became Secretary of the Royal Artillery Institution, and from 1857 to 1863 he was employed in Belgium and Germany superintending contracts for small arms, bayonets, &c. In 1867 he was appointed Commissioner in charge of the British exhibit of war materials at the Paris Exhibition. From 1868 to 1875 he was superintendent of the royal gunpowder and gun cotton factory at Waltham Abbey, and from 1875 to 1880 he filled the post of superintendent of the royal gun factories at the Woolwich Arsenal. He was retired in 1890, and since then had devoted his time to writing contributions to magazines and military and scientific journals, and to scientific experiments of various kinds.

Russia's Financial Condition.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—The Novosti says M. De Witte, the Minister of Finance, has recently addressed the Directors of a number of private credit institutions, and assured them that the Russian financial condition exceeded that of France or Great Britain. The dearth of money, he added, was the result of the world's general financial position, and did not afford ground for uneasiness.

Passengers on the Oceanic.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.—The White Star line steamer Oceanic, which sailed from Liverpool to-day for New York, via Queenstown, has among her passengers the Earl of Cassillis, Lady Edith Playfair, and the Duke of Manchester.

Boiler Explosion Kills Four.

SHEFFIELD, England, Nov. 1.—A boiler explosion at the steel works of Southern & Richardson, here, this morning, killed four and injured twenty persons.

Russia's Rulers at Potsdam Saturday.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Czar and Czarina are expected to arrive at Potsdam Saturday. The visit is said to be of a purely private nature.

UGO TALBO, THE TENOR, DEAD.

Once Patti's Leading Man and Well Connected in England.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Stockton, Cal., says: "Ugo Talbo, once a celebrated tenor and the leading man for Patti, died last night at the Detention Hospital. He was well connected in England."

Answers to Correspondents.

"L. N. C."—Bellevue Hospital is a municipal institution, while St. Vincent's Hospital is under the control of the Sisters of Charity. American citizens only are are eligible to appointment as physicians and lecturers in hospitals under control of the city. Private institutions make their own regulations governing such appointments.

"A. C. H."—Residence for voting purposes is governed by intention, and this is shown by facts. Your taking a room in Jersey City and giving up your room here seem to indicate that you have abandoned your residence in this city.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The continued rainy and muggy weather of yesterday brought disappointment to those who had anticipated the opening of the golf tournament at West Farms and to golfers generally. The hunting people evidently do not mind stormy weather, as the last day's meet at Meadow Brook bore witness. The meets this year take place in the afternoons, and instead of the hunt breakfast they are followed by a dinner and an informal dance. The meets will continue during December, and Meadow Brook society has no idea of moving permanently into town until very near Christmas.

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Although there has been much foreboding concerning the probabilities of a dull Winter in town, the opera subscription has been larger than ever before. All the boxes on the second tier are taken, and the parterre remains almost in the same condition as last year. There is already talk of débutantes' teas, and there are any number of young women who will make their débuts this Winter. It will be a young people's year, and may be none the less gay on that account. Among the débutantes who are to come out in November are Miss Harriet Delafield, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs Maturin Delafield, for whom a reception will be given in the latter part of this month; and Miss Ella de Peyster, the daughter of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster. Miss de Peyster has three young sisters already out. She will come out at a tea on Nov. 25. Mrs. John Iselin will bring her daughter, Miss Rita Iselin, out the week after the Horse Show at a reception at her house, 32 East Twenty-second Street.

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Miss Marian Haven, whose début was postponed last Winter on account of the death of her half-brother, Mr. Richard Palmer; Miss Natalie Wells, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells, will give a large entertainment in her honor; Miss Nora Iselin, the daughter of C. Oliver Iselin by his first wife; Miss Garner, Miss Mary Wagstaff, Miss Lentilhon, Miss Barker, Miss Ethel Hollins, and Miss Anna Dodge are a few of the many débutantes, and the coming out also of the Misses Bryce of Washington Square and the possible coming out of Miss Burden and Miss Fish should make the Winter a success, so far as dances go. Already some of the European travelers have begun to waver in their determination to go abroad. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs does not sail until January and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg will also remain in America some time longer.

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The sale of Horse Show boxes and seats, the golf tournament at Westchester, and the afternoon meets of the hounds at both Westechester and Meadow Brook will finish up the week. The annual sale of Horse Show boxes is not now usually attended by the fashionables, but there will be an interesting assemblage present. Tuxedo is keeping up its gayety, and there will be all sorts of small entertainments there, including many dinners, until Thanksgiving, when people will begin to think of coming to town. Just now every one is literally "on the wing," and there are few town houses which are opened permanently for the Winter. The Edwin Goulds have been among the first to come in town, and they are to entertain a great deal this season.

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There has been a reaction from the frivolities of last Summer, and one of the first evidences of this reaction is the organizing of the musical society for the study of the works of John Sebastian Bach. The President of this society is Mr. Dave Hennen Morris, who married one of the daughters of the late Elliott F. Shepard. Now there are to be a series of "French talks," to be held at the residences of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. William Osborn, and Mrs. William E. Dodge. These will take place every Tuesday afternoon in December at the residence of Mrs. Morgan, on the same week day afternoon in January at that of Mrs. William E. Dodge, and in February at that of Mrs. William Osborn. Mme. Jazzari will preside at these meetings. Miss Martha Strickland will give a series of French readings, the first of which will be on Nov. 20, at the residence of Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, 31 West Thirty-seventh Street.

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The announcement of the engagement in Philadelphia of Mr. A. W. Boultbee and Miss Christine Lewis of that city was not a surprise to the friends of either party. The engagement was reported in London last June. Mr. Boultbee is a young Englishman of good family who came to this country a few months ago. Miss Lewis arrived about a months ago and found that when she reached her home in Philadelphia it had been extensively rumored that she was engaged to be married to the Indian Prince then here with his cricket team. This was amusing, as the Prince had been devoted in England to Miss Lewis's elder sister, Miss Bessie Lewis, and not to herself. Miss Lewis is a very charming and handsome girl, and has been quite a belle at Jamestown and Narragansett Pier, as well as in Philadelphia. The wedding will not take place for some time to come, as Mr. Boultbee has his career in this country yet to make.

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Among the passengers booked on the Oceanic, which sailed yesterday from Liverpool is the Duke of Manchester. The Duke has been very anxious for some time to come to America. He is much interested in the theatrical career of his friend, the Earl of Yarmouth, and he will be here in time for the début of this nobleman. It has also been rumored in London for some time that the Duke of Manchester wanted to marry Miss Elliott, the sister of Maxine Elliott. Whether this was true or not has never been settled. The Duke is about twenty-three years old, and bears a strong resemblance to his father, who, as Lord Mandeville, was well known in New York society. Mrs. Yznaga, the Duke's grandmother, and Mr. Fernando Yznaga, his uncle, are both in New York, and his mother, the Duchess of Manchester, has a host of friends here, so that if the cabled news of his coming is true the Duke will be one of the attractions of the coming Horse Show, and will be quite extensively entertained. On the same ship is booked Lady Edith Playfair, who is well known in this country.

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A wedding of much interest to New Yorkers takes place to-day at Baltimore. It is that of Miss Laura Jenkins and Mr. Ralph Paar. This will be one of the Autumn social events in Baltimore. Miss Jenkins is a very handsome young woman, and created a furor a few Summers ago by posing as Trilby in some tableaus at Bar Harbor.

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Sir Thomas Lipton had many fellow-passengers on the St. Louis yesterday. Among these were Lewis B. Gawtry and Mrs. Gawtry, who was Miss Olive Van Rensselaer, and who were married on Tuesday; Count Nils Bonde, Mr. and Mrs. C. Linzee Tilden, Holker Abbott, and Lieut. Daniel Godfrey. On the Noordland yesterday sailed Mr. and Mrs. John R. Wallace and Ellis A. Ballard. That the returning tide of travel from Europe has begun to wane is evidenced by the fact that the American Line will omit sailings from Southampton on Nov. 4 and Nov. 25, and from New York on Nov. 15, 29, and Dec. 20, and that the White Star Line will omit a sailing from here on Nov. 8. The omission of a sailing by the Wite Star Line is due to the accident to the Germanic, which put back to Liverpool in consequence of a collision in the Mersey on her voyage out last week. The American Line is obliged to omit sailings owing to the withdrawal of the New York from service for a time. Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Landon, Miss Gordon, and Mr. F. H. Hamilton and children are booked to sail on La Touraine to-day.

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The continuance of the heavy storm yesterday was a great disappointment to many sportsmen, both on Long Island, where the deer shooting has begun, and at Havre de Grace, Md., where the ducking season opened yesterday. The largest number of gunners ever seen on Long Island on the first day of the opening of the deer shooting season went out yesterday. William Grieves of Central Islip killed the first deer of the season—a large doe. Over 500 gunners were scouring the woods yesterday near Central Islip in pursuit not only of deer, but of quail and rabbits. Several members of the Long Island Country Club arrived yesterday at Eastport to shoot quail. The club liberated several bevies of quail on their preserves last Autumn. An amusing incident connected with the deer shooting was the inability of several dogs which a party of Bridgeport hunters brought over the Sound with them on Tuesday night to go out owing to the effects of seasickness. At Havre de Grace, Capt. "Bob" Evans, Lieut. Crumley of the Indiana, and Charles Williard, with their host, Mr. J. S. Summerill, were early on the ducking flats, and, despite the heavy northeasterly gale, which blew all day, had fairly good luck. Among other sportsmen from New York who went ducking at Havre de Grace yesterday were W. R. Patten, Charles Walley, D. I. Bradley, and "Phil" Daly, on the yachts Charlotte and Nancy Hanks; H. O. Havemeyer, with a party; J. D. Cheever, Alfred De Cordova, A. De Barry, and Charles Converse, Charles R. Flint and party, and Dr. Van Lennep and ten friends. Brooke and Yale Dolan of Philadelphia were also out.

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In the Southern cities the season is beginning very early. In New Orleans the first of the series of cotillions at the Tulane commences to-morrow evening, and the débutantes of the year will be out in force. Many New York friends will be glad to hear that Mrs. George Waring is very well and will reside in New Orleans this Winter. She is there with her daughter, Mrs. Ovitt. Mrs. Waring was originally from New Orleans.

MISS WILLING'S WEDDING.

Arrangements for Her Marriage Today to Francis C. Lawrence, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 1.—At 11 o'clock to-morrow morning at Trinity Church the wedding of Miss Susan Willing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing, and sister of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, to Francis C. Lawrence, Jr., of New York, will take place. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church, and the bride will be unattended, save by her father, who will give her away. Mr. Lawrence will have as his best man Winthrop Rutherfurd of New York, while Center Hitchcock and Winfield Scott Hoyt will be the ushers.

Following the ceremony the couple will repair to the Summer home of the bride's parents on Webster Street, where a short reception will follow, after which a bridal breakfast will be served, and between 1 and 2 o'clock they will start on their wedding trip on Col. Astor's yacht, the Nourmahal, for New York. Later they will visit Europe.

Quite a number of relatives and immediate friends arrived from New York this evening in a special car, while Col. and Mrs. Astor arrived this morning with other relatives on the Nourmahal. This evening Mrs. Willing entertained at dinner at her cottage while Mr. Hoyt entertained at dinner at Guenther's.

During the wedding ceremonies the St. Cecelia Quartet will render a number of vocal selections. The wedding gifts are magnificent and very numerous, and will be shown to the guests at the reception to-morrow.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hedenberg—Stone.

Miss Marion Adelaide Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Mason Stone of 897 Sterling Place, and Edward Leverich Hedenberg, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hedenberg of Cranford, N. J., were united in marriage last evening in the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The rector, the Rev. A. S. Cavanagh, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Louie M. Stone, who served as maid of honor, and Miss Edna D. Fuicifer of Brooklyn, Miss Emilie Sanderson of Cranford, N. J.; Miss Edna M. Stone, and Miss Alice L. Tuttle of Boston, Mass., who acted as bridesmaids.

J. Wallace Page of Brooklyn Hills, L. I., accompanied the brideg.oom as best man, and the ushers were Mark C. Hoffman of Cranford, N. J.; John Nix of Manhattan, George W. Hedenberg, and F. Edward Hopke, M. D., of Brooklyn.

Geddes—Maxwell.

The marriage of Miss Grace Leslie Maxwell, daughter of Mrs. Eugene L. Maxwell of 100 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Donald Grant Geddes, took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Unitarian Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont Street and Monroe Place. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary C. Maxwell, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Maxwell, Miss Marion Litchfield, Miss Zilth Hayes, Miss Grace Kidder, Miss Helen Dodge, and Miss Ethel Pearsall. The best man was William Geddes, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Willis Wood, John Maxwell, George White, jr., Grant Notman, Dexter Blagden, and George Blagden.

De Bevoise—Pilcher.

In the Washington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, yesterday Miss Sarah Fiske Pilcher, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Pilcher of 145 Gates Avenue, was married to Charles I. De Bevoise. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George Reed, President of Dickinson College. The maid of honor was the bride's sister-in-law, Mrs. Lewis Frederick Pilcher. The bridesmaids were Miss Mabel French of Brooklyn and Miss Jane Peck of Morristown, N. J. The best man was Cornelius De Bevoise, a brother of the bridegroom.

Stover—Ayrault.

A fashionable wedding at Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday was that of Dr. Malcolm Stover, a well-known physician of Boston, to Miss Grace, the daughter of the late Rev. Walter Ayrault. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Nelson and the Rev. William Hannan Allen. The bride is a sister of E. F. Ayrault, a lawyer who lives at 41 West Twenty-seventh Street, this borough.

Grannis—Armstrong.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Miss Frances Louise Armstrong, daughter of the late Francis A. Armstrong of this village, was married this afternoon to John H. D. Grannis of Briar Cliff, this town, son of the late Rev. William H. De L. Grannis, in Trinity Episcopal Church, the rector, the Rev. George W. Ferguson, officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Carolyn A. Armstrong, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Florence B. Smith of New Britain, Conn.; Miss Helen M. Grannis, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Marie Zimmerman of Brooklyn, Miss Kathleen Green, Miss Margaret R. Wilds, and Miss Helena M. Ferguson of Sing Sing.

Selleck—Scofield.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 1.—Victor S. Selleck, Secretary and Treasurer of the Fairfield County Savings Bank, and Miss Harriet Scofield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orrin K. Scofield, were married at the Norwalk Methodist Church this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Samuel L. Beller. The bride and bridegroom were unattended. The ushers were Willis H. Selleck, Chester S. Selleck, E. Edward Selleck, brothers of the bridegroom, and Fletcher Van Hoosear. The bride was atired in a castor-colored traveling dress and carried a bouquet of bridal roses.

Magee—Paddock.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Nov. 1.—The marriage of Miss Lillian Paddock and Alfred Hoff Magee took place here to-day. Miss Grace F Bauer of New York was bridesmaid. The best man was George N. Magee. The ushers were Frank Muir and John Barkalow.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

The strike of freight handlers on the piers of the Maine Steamship Company and the Central Vermont Railroad did not prevent the regular sailing of the boats of the companies yesterday. Italians had been secured to take the places of the regular men.

C. E. Soule, Superintendent of the Southern Division of the Central Vermont Road, said that he had sixty-three men at work.

Capt. Horatio Hall of the Maine Steamship Company said that in July his men demanded $15 a week and a rate of 35 cents an hour for day work and 45 cents an hour for night work. He said that a ship was just in, and he had to accede to the demand. He afterward notified the men that he could not pay more than 25 cents an hour for both day and night work. Three weeks ago he notified them that he would pay them $12 a week, and he said yesterday that at 25 cents an hour they made anywhere from $14 to $30 a week. He had yesterday 100 men at work.

A fight occurred yesterday morning between Edward O'Connell, a striker, and Lonie Pucci, one of the Italians working for the Maine Steamship Company. O'Connell struck Pucci with a brick and the Italian was about getting in a counter assault with a butcher's knife when a policeman arrived. He sent the Italian to the Gouverneur Hospital and arrested O'Connell.

William J. O'Brien, the Fusion candidate for Sheriff, called at the docks during the afternoon and addressed the men.

Havana Fever Situation Favorable.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—The climatic conditions that existed during the latter part of September having unexpectedly continued throughout October, Sergt. Major Davis hopes that the fear regarding yellow fever will not be realized. During October there were sixty-three cases under treatment belonging to that month, with twelve cases which held over from September. Of this total of seventy-five twenty-six recovered, twenty-five died, and twenty-four are still in the hospital. Thirty-six of the patients were Spaniards, of whom fifteen died, and twenty were Americans, of whom eight died.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB'S PLANS.

The Membership Increasing and the Run on Saturday Promises to be an Interesting Event.

The indications are that the Automobile Club of America will speedily have a membership of 500, and that it will continually grow. Up to date 160 applications have been presented, and of these thirty were received in one mail yesterday by Capt. Homer W. Hedge, the Secretary of the organization.

Among the latest applicants are Thomas Lawson of Boston, the so-called "Copper King"; Mayor Quincy of Boston, and Turner A. Beail, President of the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

"The run on Saturday promises to be a most interesting event," said A. C. Bostwick, the Chairman of the Committee on Exhibition.

"There will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 100 vehicles in the parade, and these will proceed over the route published in THE TIMES. Among these will be two French and one English carriage. Prior to the run there will be an informal luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M."

"Members of the boiler inspection squad," said Secretary Hedge, "have raised the point that locomobiles can only be run by licensed engineers. While I do not profess to pass judgment on the proposition, my opinion is that the claim would have no standing in court. As I am informed, licenses are required only for persons operating an engine or boiler of not less than ten horse-power. Those on the locomobiles are of about three horse-power. Of those in use in the city, Richard Croker owns two and Chief Croker of the Fire Department one.

"I don't know that we shall take any further as.ssive steps in the matter of asserting our right to use automobiles in Central Park. We scored a victory in the Police Magistrate's court yesterday, and we will probably wait to see whether the Park Board will change its rules relative to our vehicles. We have been informed that the other members of the board do not approve the stand taken by President Clausen. I might add that the resolutions introduced by Councilman Stewart M. Brice yesterday were prepared by our club.

"The prospects of the club are of the brightest, and it is somewhat singular that some of our latest recruits, Thomas Lawson of Boston, D. H. Morris of Westchester, and A. C. Bostwick of New York are among the largest owners of horses in the country."

MOB BESIEGES "DR." DOWIE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—"Dr." John Alexander Dowie, the alleged healer, was rescued from his Oak Park Church at 2:35 o'clock this morning by a Sergeant and twenty policemen from the West Lake Street Station. He had been a prisoner in the building since 7:30 o'clock last night.

Chief Kipley ordered his men out when word came at 1 A. M. that the "doctor" was kept a prisoner by a mob that defied the efforts of the Cicero police. Fearing they would attack the place, the city police were rushed to the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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BANKERS,
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27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
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Geo. E. Armstrong & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
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149 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
231 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
Exchange Court Building,
52 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice-Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

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D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
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Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
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234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
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LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
120 Broadway, New York.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Mercantile Trust Company and the Old Colony Trust Company for Collateral Trust Non-cumulative Income B Bonds of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company:

Referring to the notice of the undersigned, dated SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899, addressed to the holders of certificates of deposit of Collateral Trust Non-cumulative Income B bonds of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the holders of the above described certificates of deposit may, upon presentation and surrender of their certificates to the Trust Company issuing the same, receive the new Preferred Stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company to which the holders of said certificates are entitled.

Holders when transmitting their certificates should indicate whether they wish the new certificates of stock sent by registered mail or by express, at their expense, and in what name the stock should be issued.

Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD CO.
By ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Union Pacific Railroad Company,
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company.
Exchange of Shares.

OFFICE OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
120 Broadway, New York.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Mercantile Trust Company and the Old Colony Trust Company for Preferred and Common Stock of Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company:

Referring to the notice of the undersigned, dated SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899, addressed to the holders of preferred and common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that holders of the above-described certificates of deposit may, upon presentation and surrender of their certificates to the Trust Company issuing the same, receive the new stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to which the holders of said certificates are entitled.

Holders when transmitting their certificates of deposit should indicate whether they wish the new certificates of stock sent by registered mail or by express at their expense, and in what name the stock should be issued.

Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
By ALEX MILLAR, Secretary.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY CO.
Adjustment Mortgage Bonds:

The holders of a large amount of this Company's Four Per Cent. 100-year Adjustment Mortgage Bonds having requested that the Interest thereon be paid in semi-annual installments instead of annually, arrangements for this purpose have been made on the terms of an agreement dated September 14, 1899, between The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and such holders of the bonds as may become parties thereto. Such agreement is lodged with said Trust Company.

Holders of bonds desiring to obtain the benefit of such agreement must deliver their bonds to the Deputy Controller of this Company at its office, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York, on or after November 6, 1899, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., accompanied by a letter of transmittal upon a form which will be furnished upon application and payment of a charge of one per cent. of the par value of the bonds, (covering expense to the Company,) by check to the order of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company. An indorsement will thereupon be printed on the bonds and signed by the Railway Company and by the Trust Company, indicating that the bonds are entitled to the benefit of such agreement and subject thereto; the present coupon sheets will be removed from the coupon bonds and deposited with said Trust Company, and in lieu thereof semin-annual coupon sheets will be attached.

Temporary receipts will be given by the Railway Company for the bonds at the time of delivery to it, and notice will be given by mail to the holders of such receipts when the bonds are ready for redelivery upon surrender of such receipts.

By order of the Board of Directors.
L. C. DEMING, Assistant Secretary.
New York, October 25, 1899.

SPECIAL REPORT.
ATCHISON
"INCREASED EARNINGS AND OUTLOOK FOR INCREASED DIVIDENDS."
"OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFITS TO PRESENT BUYER."
We would be pleased to furnish you this report free upon request, in person, or by letter, at our offices.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

WM. COSSITT CONE & CO.
BANKERS,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
EXECUTE COMMISSION ORDERS.
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Call or write for Special Reports & Market Letter.

30 POINTS PROFIT.
Expert analysis of balance sheet important "Industrial" shows Dividend paid not half earned. Small surplus nearly absorbed. New competition forming. Dividend must inevitably be passed. Shall publish particulars in a few days. Advance information in confidence, on receipt of $10. TRUTHSEEKER, P. O. Box 2,816, New York City.

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DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

MANHATTAN
WILL FALL TO 60.
Expert analysis of Manhattan Elevated Road's earning's shows there can be only 2% earned on the stock this year. Electric equipment delayed by reason of over 30% advance in the material and inability to secure it for a long time to come. At least 3 years' time required to equip the system. Honest information mailed free.
Address TRUTHSEEKER, 1,242 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, October 11, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1899, the same to be paid December 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, October 11, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.

On December 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

NAT'L GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION.
874 Broadway, New York, Oct. 31st, 1899.
Twenty-fifth Consecutive Monthly Dividend.

The usual monthly dividend (No. 25) of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Corporation has this day been duly declared by the Board of Directors, payable November 16th. Transfer books close November 6th to 16th, inclusive.

O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

Chicago & Alton R. R. Sinking Fund Bonds.
Louisiana & Missouri River R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.
Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.

Coupons and dividends on the above, maturing November 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents,
44 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

Madison Square Garden Company
The Interest due November 1st, 1899, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity, at the Mercantile Trust Company.
JAMES C. YOUNG, Treasurer.
New York, October 31st, 1899.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Nassau Bank.
New York, Oct. 30, 1899.
The annual election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking Rooms on Tuesday, Nov. 14th. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

The Home Bank,
103 WEST 42D ST.
The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on Monday, Nov. 6, 1899, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

28th & 29th Streets Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, November 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
E. K. LYNCH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Oct. 31, 1899.
Take notice that the co-partnership existing between H. G. TUNSTALL and E. HOPE NORTON, under the firm name and style of NORTON & TUNSTALL, is this day by mutual consent of the above parties dissolved. All persons who are indebted to or have claims against the above firm will please present same at once for settlement.
E. HOPE NORTON.
HENRY G. TUNSTALL.

We beg to announce that we have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name and style of E. H. NORTON & COMPANY, for transacting a general banking and brokerage business, at No. 33 Wall Street, the old offices of NORTON & TUNSTALL.
E. HOPE NORTON.
WM. P. NORTON.

We beg to announce that we have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name and style of TUNSTALL & COMPANY, for the transaction of a general stock and bond brokerage business, with offices at No. 52 Broadway.
HENRY G. TUNSTALL.
ALPHONSE G. TUNSTALL.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

M. L. Alexander has been appointed Cincinnati agent of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford.

William Klappert has been appointed Cincinnati agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of England.

Lynch & Briggs have been appointed Detroit agents of the Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company of New York.

A meeting of local fire insurance agents in Connecticut will be held at Hartford Nov. 16 to take steps toward the organization of a State association.

William H. Kilpatrick of Philadelphia has been appointed special agent of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company of England and the American Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The Executive Committee of the Southeastern Tariff Association has ordered a reduction of fire insurance rates on dwelling risks at Huntsville, Ala., the reduction ranging from 25 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent.

At the annual meeting and election of the American Institute of Marine Underwriters yesterday the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President—Anton A. Raven of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; Vice President—Charles Platt of the Insurance Company of North America; Secretary and Treasurer—A. J. Macdonald. A general discussion of the marine insurance situation followed, with especial reference to the proportions of the loss ratio for 1899.

The officials of the Western Union (fire underwriters) have sent out a bulletin asking companies to carefully scrutinize the October accounts of their agents so as to prevent the payment of commissions on the new graded scale to such agents as have so far elected to retain the representation of non-union companies. Several New York underwriters declare that many of their agents have decided to forego the graded commissions in preference to the relinquishment of their outside companies.

Local fire underwriters, who are interested in the admission of Prussian fire insurance companies to this State as a result of the readmission of the New York Life Insurance Company to Prussia, were discussing yesterday the probable basis for a report that the Mutual Life Insurance Company "is not in favor of having the Prussian companies admitted here, but the effect of its opposition remains to be seen." Dr. Walter R. Gillette, general manager of the Mutual Life, said yesterday afternoon that, so far as he knew, there was not the slightest basis for any such intimation. It was also reported that the State Insurance Department contemplates an examination of the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company and the Prussian National Insurance Company.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 1.—The following companies were chartered at Dover to-day:

Acetylene United Companies of New England of Lynn, Mass., capital, $3,000,000; to make and sell acetylene gas burners, generators, and appliances.

Boston and West India Steamship Company, composed of Boston capitalists and shippers, to engage in the carriage of passengers and freight to the Spanish-American colonies. Capital, $2,000,000.

United States Aluminium Mining Company of New York; capital, $500,000; to buy, sell, and locate mines and mining properties for the development of the aluminium industry.

Knickerbocker Hotel and Springs Company, New York, to manage hotel and springs property; capital, $200,000.

Cornelius Grate Construction Company, Wilmington; capital, $40,000; to make and sell new boiler and furnace grates under a patent of Paul Cornelius.

American Micograph Company, New York, to manufacture talking machines; capital, $60,000. Julian S. Carr of Durham, N. C., and G. L. Hogan of New York are interested.

The Knockout Specialty Company of New York, for the manufacture of rat poison, &c.; capital, $100,000.

During October forty companies were chartered in this State, with an authorized capital aggregating $19,000,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 1	629,813
To date this year	141,697,228
Corresponding date last year	80,949,289

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 1	$2,085,500
To date this year	$742,486,970
Corresponding date last year	$686,522,030

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@20 per cent.; at three months, 5½@6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	7
Am. Linseed	½	Norfolk & West	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1¼	Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar	1	Pacific Coast	1½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1¼
B'klyn Rap. Trans.	4⅛	Penn. Railroad	⅝
Canada South	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1	P. & W. pf., t. r.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	5	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas.	½	Stand. R. & T.	2⅝
Del., L. & W.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Third Avenue	2
Glucose Sugar	1	U. S. Leather	4⅜
Great North. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Manhattan Con.	⅞	U. S. Rubber	⅜
Met. Street Railway	2	West. Un. Tel.	⅝
Mo., Kan. & Texas	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
N. J. Central	⅞	Wis. Central	1⅜
		Wis. Cent. pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	3	Federal Steel	⅞
Am. Smelting	1	Federal Steel pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Kanawha & Mich.	¾
Am. S. & W. pf.	¾	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	Nat. Steel	1½
Brunswick City	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	½	Republic Steel	1⅜
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Erie Consol. 7s.	1	L. E. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	2¼
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 1st ref. 5s.	2½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¾
L. & W. B. con. 7s.	1¾		

Bonds Declined.

Int. & G. N. 3d	1½	Kan. & Mich. 4s	4

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit activity was the feature of yesterday's Stock Exchange transactions, over a third of the day's total business being in that one stock. The price rose between four and five points. Two reasons there were to account for the record. One was buying by insiders and the other was buying for the account of speculators who have recently made extraordinary commitments on the short side. Bears on Brooklyn Rapid Transit have been credited with large profits, one conspicuous trader having sold it heavily around par; and this one trader alone has been quoted by followers as being so certain that the property was going to collapse that he is still short 50,000 shares. Speculators who have been most vehement against the Brooklyn property put out short stock heavily around 80 and 82, transactions on one recent day mounting to a record-breaking aggregate. That was the day electrolysis was devouring not only the whole Brooklyn system but knawing away savagely at the vitals of the Brooklyn Bridge and the Manhattan Elevated structure. The short interest was probably doubled at that time, manipulative pressure against the stock being forceful enough to knock the quotation down under 80. As the steady rally has proceeded ever since, the bear contingent has been only incited to more vigor. And yesterday when the stock began to show especial stiffness around 87, brokers representing bear leaders offered to make sales in 5,000-share lots at a time. But this reflection of bear confidence was lightly brushed aside when, during the afternoon, the friends of the property rallied in their old-fashioned form, making purchases on a scale which, brooking no opposition, whirled the market price to 90½.

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What went on in Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday was interesting and significant much beyond the affairs of that stock itself. As in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, so in most of the rest of the stock market, there is a short interest which has been extended and extended till it has become unwieldy. Fair observers of market conditions have for some time been persuaded that reckless speculators on the short side must sooner or later pay penalties—that it was merely a matter of having a date fixed for settlement day. Strong interests that have to do with the control of incorporated business properties (whether railway or industrial) have apparently been content to let attacks upon values proceed uninterrupted to a point where by their very overconfidence the bear crowd would entrap themselves.

Not an important railroad stock on the list of the New York Stock Exchange is without some short interest of consequence in it. Every industrial property is oversold heavily. Indeed, stocks like Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Metropolitan Street Railway, Jersey Central, Delaware and Hudson, New York Central, and the Granger shares have been so much the fashion in short sales that brokers buying them for customers do not have—to former extents—to carry them to their banks as collateral—bear brokers being anxious to finance the certificates in making deliveries against shorts. Wall Street bankers have recently called attention to the fact that the local traction stocks and the coal stocks no longer figure largely in money loans. In this feature of the security market situation is significance of the extraordinary extent to which short selling has been pushed.

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Money market conditions improve enough beneath the surface to warrant bankers in predicting that abnormal stringency is practically ended. Though loans were quoted at 20 per cent. in the early part of Stock Exchange business yesterday final transactions were at 5 per cent.

As soon as continuing ease can be counted upon speculative activity will be certain to increase quickly—so veteran commission brokers are declaring.

SOME REMARKABLE EARNINGS.

Southern Pacific shares, which recently have shown activity and strength—the belief of the Street being that the Speyer-Huntington-Croker deal is an assured fact—yesterday were again strong, following upon the publication of the September earnings of the road.

The Street had been led to look for favorable figures, but it is quite safe to say that the wonderful increase shown in the earnings of the road passed all expectations. For the month the gross earnings increased $1,044,000 and the net earnings $533,000, while from July 1 to Sept. 30 the increase in gross earnings was $2,626,000 and in net earnings $1,198,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Early in the Summer there appeared to be a redundancy of currency hereabouts. At all events, there was an unusual plenitude of money in the market. As a consequence, the reserves of the banks were piled up and they naturally expanded their loans, while their deposits were increased beyond all precedent. Of course, what they chiefly loaned was their own credit, and their deposits consisted mainly of credits transferred to their customers, but funds of kinds floated into this market as a central reservoir, and those who had the handling of them tried to do what they could to get some kind of a profit out of it. Rates consequently ruled very low, money was easy to get, and speculation was unduly stimulated.

There was quite a different condition in September, which still continues, but there was nothing really spasmodic in the transition. The preparations for expansion in business were taking effect, the circulation was taking on a greater momentum, because, in the renewed and accelerated activity in business, currency was more in use throughout the country. In the making of enlarged purchases, in increased payments of wages, in greater demands for transportation, more money was wanted, and it was drawn from the reservoirs in which it had accumulated, and became distributed over the country. The process known as moving the crops set in; that is to say, the cotton, grain, and other products that were being harvested in the South and West had to be paid for and to be transported to the markets and sent to points of export. This called for the transfer and employment of much currency, and the redundancy of June disappeared in September, and some said there was a deficiency.

Of course, the result of drawing off money from New York was to reduce the plethoric reserves of the banks and to curtail loans and deposits. Rates advanced, and any violent demand for money on call for speculative use sent the terms for that particular form of loans to a high altitude, because there was plenty of other use for current funds. There is nothing mysterious in these processes, nor are the causes which set them going veiled in obscurity. They are business causes, and the business man has no difficulty in perceiving and understanding them. These causes are not changes in the state of currency, but single changes are rather effects of business operations, which they neither produce nor control. An incidental disadvantage is the failure of the currency volume to change in close conformity to changes in business conditions.

Practical financiers admit this, but they are no more agreed than "statesmen" as to just what ought to be done about it. It would be better, they all concede, if the currency were made to contract and expand automatically in response to the shifting requirements of business activity, if it were done with safety, but they are not eager for radical changes in the whole system to conform to theories, however logical and well reasoned on paper. One says that all that is necessary to get rid of a troublesome redundancy like that of last June is to give the National banks more freedom in withdrawing and removing their note issues. If they curtail their run by redemption the law will not allow them to expand again until after the lapse of six months. Why then should they withdraw an obvious excess in June when the entire volume is likely to be needed in October? That might produce a contraction more inconvenient than the temporary redundancy, and they prefer to leave them out, though they help to make money a drug in the market. It is a case in which a surplus is more easy to manage than a deficit, and they prefer to wait for the turn in the money market. Besides, there is an expense connected with the redemption and reissue of notes, which might make the operation a losing one, even if the limit of time made it practicable.

While it was desirable to get rid of the redundant currency when it was idle or fomenting wild speculation for want of anything better to do, I do not find many solid men of finance who think that the present condition imperatively demands a further expansion of circulation, and some of them seem chary of making it too easy for all National banks to increase their note issues. They say there is no uncomfortable tightness in the market now. If loans and deposits are materially lessened from the inordinate volume of four months ago, and rates are advanced to a profitable point, it is a wholesome thing. Excited speculators may have to pay extravagantly for money subject to call, but that does not matter. It can be got for legitimate use at fair rates, and if these are somewhat higher than usual it is because money is in more profitable use and borrowers can afford to pay more for it.

There is really not the degree of contraction here that many have been expecting, and that is said really to be due, at least in part, to increased prosperity in the West and South. Prices are advancing there, and there is no hurry about getting products to market and sending them abroad when a little waiting will bring more money for them. That is why, says the watchful banker, the demand for funds to move the crops was not so exigent as some expected, and why the exchange market is not flooded with bills which could be used to pull gold from England just when England is most anxious to keep it. In short, the prevalence of confidence and hopefulness and the promising state of business all around lessen the immediate importance of defects in the currency system and cause people to give less heed to the theoretical explanation of things.

A. K. F.

New York, Nov. 1, 1899.

ROPE AND TWINE PROFITS.

In connection with the affairs of the Standard Rope and Twine Company it is stated that important developments in connection with the property are soon to be announced. For some time past the Street has heard rumors of an impending move which would materially benefit the company, and yesterday these rumors were verified when Charles R. Flint announced that the company had completed plans for the further development of the property whereby its facilities would be appreciably increased and bettered. Mr. Flint added that the details would shortly be announced.

As of more or less significance in this connection the President of the company, William G. A. Turner left last night for Pittsburg on business, and it is understood that on his return an official statement may be given out regarding the affairs of the company.

It is learned from official sources that the company is now doing a better business than it ever has done, and that the earnings are showing marked increases. Betterments in the property and large purchases of manila hemp made before the present high prices went into effect are among the reasons contributing to this prosperous condition.

A MANHATTAN ATTACK.

There was put out on Wall Street yesterday an anonymous circular attacking the Manhattan Railway Company, just as about two months ago a somewhat similar statement was put out concerning Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

One of the statements in the Manhattan circular was to the effect that "the Manhattan clique depend on selling stock to the public in order to raise money enough to pay for the change to electricity."

In reference to the circular Russell Sage said: "It is unworthy of notice and is a falsehood from beginning to end. The money required to pay for the change to electricity was raised some time ago by the issuing and sale of stock."

COMING TO NEW YORK.

It was reported from Chicago yesterday that not only did the National Steel Company purpose to remove its headquarters to this city, but that the American Tin Plate Company, now in Chicago, and the American Steel Hoop Company also intended to take similar action. All three companies are controlled by the same interests.

On Wall Street it seems to be accepted that the report is true. It is pointed out that New York has already acquired the head offices of many of the steel and iron companies, and that the movement in this direction seems more or less inevitable.

The American Tin Plate Company is to advance the prices of its products.

MAY FORM A NEW COMPANY.

Wall Street was yesterday much interested in the report from Louisville, Ky., that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company had decided to discontinue the Adams Express Company service and establish an express company of its own. It was said the change would go into effect Jan. 1, 1900, and it was added that the railroad company had offered to buy the equipment of the express company.

But while the Street was interested, it could obtain no definite information on the subject. August Belmont, Chairman of the Board of the Louisville and Nashville, declined to discuss the matter, while J. D. Probst, one of the Directors, said that he knew nothing of the report. At the offices of the Adams Express Company it was said that no statement would be made in the absence of the President, L. C. Weir.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the September statement of the railroad issued yesterday shows an increase in net earnings over the same month in 1898 of $119,000, while since July 1 the increase has been $544,000.

ACTIVITY IN THE WEST.

Apropos of increased Western business and the continued activity of railroads in the West the September statement of the Union Pacific is suggestive, showing as it does an increase in gross earnings for the month of $345,000 and in net earnings of $208,000.

The figures from July 1 to Sept. 30 show that the gross earnings increased in that time no less than $816,000, while the net earnings—after deducting increased operating expenses, taxes, &c.—increased $404,000.

LUMBERMEN PROSPEROUS.

Edgar C. Fosburgh, manager of the Cummer Lumber Company of Norfolk, Va., who have large tracts of timber land in North Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, and Michigan, takes a very hopeful view of the outlook in the lumber business. Mr. Fosburgh says:

"The lumber business is exceedingly good. More building is being done in Norfolk, for instance, this year then has been done in any two years previously.

"Then, too, the export business in lumber is developing rapidly. A few years ago the export trade did not enter into the situation as a factor; to-day it is a considerable influence. Dressed lumber is being shipped in very considerable quantity to the United Kingdom, while undressed lumber is going to Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and the Continent generally.

"As for prices, they are the best we have ever known in our business, while the demand for lumber is away in excess of the supply. Our stock of lumber is unusually light, and we are going to end the year with the lightest stock we have ever known. Other companies, I understand, are in the same position, and this I regard as the best possible sign and an assurance of the maintenance of good prices.

"Southern pine is taking a remarkable boom. It never had a proper value, but now it is coming up. I think there is a great future for Southern lumber, for which both the home and foreign demand is increasing.

"As for the general business situation in the South, it is excellent."

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

Conflicting reports are current relative to the ore sales for the next season. While it does not appear that large purchases of Bessemer ores have been made, it is stated that considerable quantities of non-Bessemer ores have been placed with Eastern furnaces.

Pittsburg records further sales of Bessemer pig, the most important being one lot of 50,000 tons at $23.50, valley furnace. In foundry irons the leading eastern makers have again advanced prices, but as yet the upward movement does not seem to be quite general. The Southern makers are strong, but values are unchanged. The principal inquiry during the past week has come from a large car building interest, which is credited with purchases of 20,000 tons in the aggregate. A review of the situation indicates that a number of the large melters have not yet fully covered beyond April, so that a buying movement is expected later on.

A good deal of ado has been made over the return of American foundry pig from Japan. We understand that the total exports of pig iron to Japan were about 17,000 tons, of which some remained unsold. The rise here made it profitable to ship it to the Pacific Coast, the quantity thus sent until now being 1,200 tons. It is possible that a few thousand tons more are available and may be reimported.

The billet situation has not quite cleared up. For prompt delivery high prices still prevail East and West, but for 1900 delivery $35 to $36 is being done at Pittsburg. There are some very large orders in the market.

Under the surface some very important movements are going on, and there are indications that an antagonism is developing among large interests, which in future may affect some important industries. The effort of the wire consolidation to become entirely independent of other steel makers is bringing forward projects to erect rod mills and wire plants at Pittsburg and in the Cleveland district, which look as though they had powerful backing.

In finished iron and steel the demand for car material is an important factor and a large tonnage is being placed East and West. The Eastern bar iron manufacturers have advanced their prices $2 per net ton.

On the other hand, in other lines, some of the rolling mills are finding that their order books for the midwinter are not in a quite satisfactory shape, and some of them are hunting for business. An interesting phase is developing, and that is that some consolidations find that by concentrating orders for certain sizes at particularly well adapted mills, they are developing a capacity much beyond that of the constituent mills under old management.

In structural material there has been a good run of orders. Among the export orders we may note the sale of about 2,000 tons for a power house at Glasgow, Scotland, and 1,500 tons for a dry dock at Havana. A good deal of tonnage has been placed for industrial buildings. This includes about 2,500 tons in New York and about 12,000 tons for two structures in the Central West. The beam makers are to hold a meeting which may discuss the attitude of the association to the proposed bridge consolidation, which has not yet quite reached its final stage of development.

The event in the metal trade is the drop of lake copper to 17 cents. Rumor has it that a leading producer has sold a large block at that figure, which may be regarded as a surprise from the standpoint of the average buyer.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Report of the Metropolitan Street Railway stating that it carried during the month of October, 1899, over 3,000,000 more passengers than during the corresponding month of last year, and that the gross receipts for the month were $1,301,726.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividends on Glucose Sugar Refining common and preferred stocks.

Chicago bank clearings for October $597,033,004, an increase of $48,179,577 over September, and the largest on record.

Increase of $533,677 in Southern Pacific's net earnings for September, making an increase of $1,198,575 since July 1.

Advance of 10 per cent. by the Philadelphia Company in price of natural gas.

Increase of $208,427 in Union Pacific's net earnings for September, making an increase of $403,887 since July 1.

Chicago dispatches stating that it is understood there that the headquarters of the National Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, and the American Steel Hoop Company, now in Chicago, will soon be transferred to this city.

Sale of the Northeastern Railroad of Georgia by that State to a representative of the Southern Railway for $507,000.

Decision of the Directors of the International Packing Company not to pay the 3 per cent. coupon on the 6 per cent. debenture bonds due yesterday.

Announcement from Louisville that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will form an express company of its own to operate all its lines, beginning Jan. 1.

October Cripple Creek gold output $2,033,600, an increase over September of $200,000, and said to be the largest month's production in the camp's nine years' history.

No quotations from London, it being a holiday at that centre.

Increase of $44,219 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus for September, making an increase of $32,306 since July 1.

American Tin Plate Company said to be refusing to make contracts for delivery at present prices.

Declaration by the Pennsylvania of the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the market for outside securities were not large yesterday, and with a few notable exceptions prices remained at about the closing figures of the previous day. Most of the changes recorded were on the side of gains, and during the whole day the market was fairly strong. The market was so dull in most quarters that little interest was taken in it, and only once or twice during the day, and then only for a very short time was there any lively demand for stocks.

AMERICAN AIR POWER was made prominent by an advance of 16 points. There seemed, however, to be little significance in the sudden rise, and, in fact, trading in the stock was so limited and so much of the gain was afterward lost that no importance was attached to it. So narrow is the market in this stock that the advance of 16 points was made on the purchase of a single hundred-share lot. The stock was bid up from 45 to 61, at which figure a sale was effected. This was done apparently in the interest of insiders, but the effort to advance the stock was of the feeblest kind, for a little after the sale mentioned another hundred shares were offered, and no bid could be had for it, though it was offered down to 55. Accompanying the advance in American Air Power was a report to the effect that at a meeting of the stockholders of the company, to be held to-day, matters of importance to the company would be transacted, and the suggestion was that yesterday's advance was in anticipation of the favorable developments that would follow the meeting. But the course of American Air Power after the first sale more than counterbalanced any influence the rumor may have had.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was fairly active and strong. Early in the day the common stock sold up to 13⅝, and about 1,000 shares changed hands in the neighborhood of this figure. The preferred stock was not quite as firm, selling early in the day at 40 and later at 39¾ and 39⅞. The supply of preferred stock seemed larger than the supply of the common. Though the best bid for the common stock at the close was 13¼, no stock was offered under 13⅝, while the preferred was to be had all day at 40.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER common advanced more than a point, but the preferred stock showed little change. The trading in these stocks was not large, and it was only just before the close that the advance in the common stock was made.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was weak, and on very light transactions sold from 88 down to 86¼, and closed at 86¼ bid, a net loss of 1½ points. Owing to the strength which the stock had shown on the previous day, yesterday's decline was somewhat unexpected. It was in some sort a confirmation of the statement made by some that Tuesday's advance in Amalgamated Copper was the result of an effort to oblige the short interest in the stock to cover their sales. If this was the real explanation of the advance, the effort seemingly met with very little success. No support was given the stock yesterday until late in the day, when some fairly large buying orders appeared in the market and brought about a firmer tone in the stock.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE was active to the extent of about 800 shares, and a net gain of 1¼ points was recorded. For several days the stock had been very dull and heavy, but the purchases made yesterday were sufficient to strengthen the stock considerably. At the close 29 was bid for Flemington Coal and Coke, and none was offered.

BAY STATE GAS was traded in to the extent of several thousand shares, nearly all of which changed hands at 1⅝. It closed unchanged at 1⅝ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅝
New Amsterdam	1⅝	1⅝
New Amsterdam pf	29½	30
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	57	58
	97	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	39	40
American Agricul. Chem. pf	78½	79½
American Bicycle	24	25
American Bicycle bonds	62	
American Hide & Leather	90	92
American Hide & Leather pf	34½	35⅝
American Woolen Goods	82¼	82½
American Woolen Goods pf	25¾	26½
American Writing Paper 5s	81½	82½
Beet Sugar	87	89
Beet Sugar pf., ex div	29	31
Distilling Company of America	78	80
Distilling Company of America pf	13¾	13⅞
Electric Axle Light & Power	39½	40
Electric Boat	4½	5
Electric Boat pf	19	21
Havana Commercial		41
Havana Commercial pf	24	25
International Pump	64	65½
International Pump pf., ex div	20	21½
National Gramophone	70	72
National Salt	67	70
National Salt pf	44	45
National Tube	75	78
National Tube pf	45½	46½
Otis Elevator	98	98½
Otis Elevator pf	29	31
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	102
Rubber Goods Mfg	98¾	99¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	30½	31
Sicss-Sheffield subs	84½	85
Sloss-Sheffield	135	140
Sicss-Sheffield pf	39	41
Standard Oil of New Jersey	75	78
Union Steel & Chain	465	468
Union Steel & Chain pf	30	31
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	70	71
	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	86¼	86⅞
American Air Power		55
American Cotton		50
Arizona Lead		10¼
Asphalt Company of America	10½	10¾
British Columbia Copper	16	17½
Chicago & Alton subs	9½	10¼
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	109	110
Electric Vehicle	93	95
Electric Vehicle pf		75
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	100	100
Flemington Coal & Coke	1¼	1⅝
General Carriage	29	
Illinois Transportation		80
*Markeen Copper	3½	3¾
Mexican 5s	8	9¼
New England Transportation	99	99¾
New York Gas & Electric 4s	7	8
New York Gas & Electric 5s	90¼	91
New York Transportation	102	103
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	15	16
St Louis subs	23	23¼
St. Louis common, when issued	135½	137
St. Louis preferred, when issued		91
St. Louis 4s, when issued		93
Tennessee Copper		94¾
Trust Company of America	15½	16½
*Union Copper		2
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	29	29
Whipsaw Copper	29	30
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	12⅝	13½

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	226	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	242
Brooklyn, Bath, & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	104
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Columbus Railway	83	83½
Columbus Railway pf	24¾	26
Con. Traction of N. J	90	94
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	66	68
Eighth Avenue Railroad	112	113
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	400	410
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	90	92
42d St., Man. & St Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	
New Orleans Traction pf	104	
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	
North Jersey Street Railway	35	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93	93½
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p c. 1st	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	12	18
Union Railway 1st 5s	35	38
Union Railway stock	113	116
Union Traction, Providence	190	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	105	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	29	31
	104½	

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	96	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	23¼	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	47
Denver Gas 5s	87	88½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	48	52
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	68	73
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	100	108
Lafayette Gas Co	50	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	43	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	63	68
Madison (Wis.) stock	300	
New England Gas & Coke	81	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	23	24
N. Y. E. R. Gas Co. 1st	77	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	110	113
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	109	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	102½	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
Ohio & Indiana	102	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	43	48
St. Joseph (Mo.)	63	68
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	37	42
St. Paul Gas stock	93	95
St. Paul Gas bonds	58	61
Standard Gas, New York	89	91
Standard Gas, New York pf	112	115
Standard Gas 1st	150	150
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	33	
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94¼	95
Hoboken Ferry (new)	68	70
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	111	112
Union Ferry	43	44
Union Ferry bonds	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	54	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	55	58
Cramps' Shipyard	75	81
General Chemical	57½	
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	114	118
Lorillard Company pf	115	116
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	28	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	105	100

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	18	21

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The money market starts the new month with conditions generally about the same as they have been for some time past. Rates are still being held firm and demand is quite active. At the Clearing House to-day 6 per cent. was the rate on all loans, and New York funds sold at from 20 to 15 cents discount. Call money ranged from 7½ to 5 per cent., with the most of the business done at 6 and 6½ per cent. Time money ruled from 5 to 6 per cent. for four to six months.

The local list had an extremely dull time of it to-day, with, however, a good undertone showing at nearly every point. Bell Telephone, by jumping 6 points, to 375, called out some fresh gossip about the "deal" that is now shaping up. Chicago Junction was also something of a feature, and in response to good buying lifted a point or more, to 14³⁄₈. Dominion Coal was up to 47½, and Planters' Compress advanced to 95.

In the coppers the business doing was relatively slight, but the feeling was still of the best, and prices generally were inclined to move up. Arcadian sold at 37¾; Atlanta sold in a small way at 3231; Winona advanced to 7½; Mohawk was up to 18; Old Dominion sold at 29¼ and 29; Osceola lifted to 86, and Parrot was quoted firm at 45. The last hour was a period of extreme dullness, but such trading as was done showed a deal of strength, and the closing generally came strong.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6⅜		Old Colony	7	7¼
Allouez	3⅜	4	Old Dom	28¾	29¼
Arcadian	37½	38¼	Osceola	85	86
Arnold	8	8¾	Parrot	44½	45
Ash Bed		1	Pioneer	2¾	3
Atlantic	25¾	27	Quincy	150	155
Baltic	24	24¾	Rh. Island	5	6
Bos. & C. C.	35	40	Santa Fé	8⅜	9
Bos. & Mon.	32½	325	Santa Ysabel	9¾	10
Butte & Bos.	67	70	Shoe	35¾	36
Cal. & Hec.	758	765	Tamarack	214	215
Centennial	25	26	Utah Con	35¼	35¾
Franklin	17	17½	Washington	1¾	1⅞
Humboldt	1½	2	Wh. Knob	12	15
Isle Royale	36	38	Winona	7½	8
Mohawk	17	17½	Wolverine	40½	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	250	251	Cn. Mass. pf 60
Bos. & Low.	245		Fitchburg pf. 120
Bos. & Me.	205	207	N. Y. & N.
Bos. & Prov.		303	E. 6s
Bos. Elev.	107	107½	N. Y. & N.
Bos. Gas 5s.	85	86	E. 7s
Cent. Mass.	15		West End.

65		
121		
111		
116		
92¾	93½	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	373	374½	Mex. Tel
Chi. S. Yds	143½	144	N. E. Tel
Dom. Coal	47	47½	U. S. Oil
Dom. C. pf.	117½		West. Elec.
Erie Tel.	116	117	

3¼	3½	
152		
43	43¼	
46	47	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Linseed preferred advanced to-day from 52½ at the opening to 53½, and then closed at 53⅜. The common sold to 12½, a gain of 1¼ points, and closed at 12⅜. Metropolitan securities were lower. The bonds brought 95, the preferred stock 74¼@74, and the common 23.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30	74
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	74	
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	129¼	
National Biscuit Co. common	40	
National Biscuit Co. pf.	94	
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	2	
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	12	
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	3¼	
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	16	
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	12	
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	30	
North Chicago Street R. R.	236½	
West Chicago Street R. R.	119	
South Side Elevated R. R.	195	
Lake Street Elevated	99	
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	16½	
Street's W. S. C. Line	15⅝	
	19½	

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	8	
American Linseed pf	53⅜	
American Tin Plate common	34	
American Tin Plate pf	82	
National Biscuit Co. common	40½	
National Biscuit Co. pf	93	
National Carbon common	18½	
National Carbon pf	80	
National Steel common	49	
National Steel pf	93¾	
Diamond Match	129½	
West Chicago Street R. R	12½	
Chicago Union Traction	11⅜	
Chicago Union Traction pf	29	
Met. W. S. Elev. pf	80¼	
	73¼	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—The Philadelphia market continues dull. There is little doing. The new Philadelphia Electric stock ($2.50 paid) made its first appearance today and moved up to 6½ on a fair demand. The 4 per cent. certificates sold at 69¼. The regular half-yearly 2½ per cent. dividend did not affect Pennsylvania Railroad stock; the dividend distributes over $3,000,000 among 28,000 or more persons. Chocotaw preferred broke on 44 and the common to 35½ with a recovery to 36½. With these exceptions, the market was featureless; but prices, as a rule, were heavy.

The close was quiet at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21½	21¼	Phila. Trac.	96	96¼
Choctaw	36¾	37	Union Trac.	38¾	38⅝
El. Co. of N. J.	13¾	13⅜	Un.G. & Imp.	160	161
Lehigh Val.	26¾	27	Welsbach Lt.	49½	50
Marsden	12¾	13	W.N.Y. & P.	6⅝	6⅞
Penn. Mfg.	25¾	26¼			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PEN.—			
3d week Oct.	$49,578	$46,307	$39,396
OREGON SHORT LINE—			
Month Sept.	749,803	654,698	534,500
From July 1	2,102,721	1,806,194	1,595,346
CENT. NEW ENG. for quarter ended Sept. 20—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	187,006	158,388	28,618
Op. expenses	155,277	108,036	47,241
Net	31,729	50,352	*18,621
Other income	2,433	2,431	2
Total income	34,162	52,783	*18,621
Charges	37,551	30,913	6,638
Deficit	3,389	121,870	25,259

*Decrease. †Surplus.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for September—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	957,274	804,934	731,313
Op. expenses	571,116	461,577	448,944
Net	386,158	343,356	282,369
Add interest		99	38
Less interest	1,980		
Total net	384,177	343,455	282,407
Charges	203,788	207,281	204,600
Balance	180,393	136,174	87,807
Renewal and bond funds	15,000	15,000	
Surplus	165,393	121,174	87,807
Gross for 3 mos.	2,525,858	2,310,096	2,114,426
Net 3 months	993,466	981,875	883,790
Interest	40,029	41,639	20,521
Total net 3 mos.	1,033,431	1,023,574	904,311
Charges	602,265	624,744	610,331
Balance 3 months	431,136	398,830	293,980
Renewal and bond funds	45,000	45,000	45,000
Surplus 3 months	386,136	353,830	338,980

NORFOLK & WESTERN for September—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	1,222,570	1,018,976	1,029,303
Op. expenses	698,495	636,308	665,344
Net	523,875	359,667	337,959
Gross, 3 months	3,418,923	2,829,475	2,927,283
Net, 3 months	1,334,072	938,303	971,805

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for September—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	5,818,432	4,773,478	4,531,913
Op. expenses	3,392,554	2,791,277	2,548,461
Net	2,315,878	1,982,201	1,983,452
Gross, 3 months	16,254,534	13,628,365	13,471,427
Net, 3 months	6,455,906	5,257,131	5,775,009

UNION PACIFIC for September—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	2,210,619	1,864,781	1,768,705
Op. exp. and tax.	1,145,291	1,007,880	1,058,568
Net	1,065,328	856,901	708,237
Gross, 3 months	6,035,581	5,219,169	4,793,995
Net, 3 months	2,715,754	2,311,837	1,671,479

Corporations Oppose Publicity.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners has received a number of communications from corporations demanding secrecy as to the contents of their reports under the franchise tax law and protesting against publicity of any kind. The board has the matter under advisement.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	117	60	Adams Express	112	115	112	115	
16¾	17½	1,020	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17⅛	17	17	
63	63¼	901	Am. Car & Found. pf.	63	63⅝	62⅝	63	
35½	36	400	Am. Ice, ex div	36⅛	36½	36½	36½	
45¼	45½	300	American Cotton Oil	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45¼	
12	12½	371	American Linseed	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
53¾	53¾	900	American Linseed pf	53	53½	52⅝	53½	
149	152	10	American Express	151½	151½	151½	151½	
12	13	525	American Malting Co.	12⅜	13	12¾	13	
46	47	2,370	Am. Malting Co. pf	49½	49½	46½	47	
36	36½	2,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	36½	36½	35¼	35⅜	
87	87¼	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	86½	87¼	86	87¼	
47¾	48	11,510	American Steel & Wire	48⅛	50	47⅝	48	
93½	94¼	583	Am. Steel & Wire pf	94⅜	94⅜	93¼	93¼	
153⅞	154	29,860	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	153¼	154⅞	152¼	154	
117½	118	242	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	
34½	34¼	1,360	American Tin Plate	34	35	34	34¼	
122	122⅝	17,810	American Tobacco	122⅝	123¼	120⅜	122¼	
43	43½	1,110	Am. Steel Hoop	43½	43⅝	43	43	
82¼	82¾	270	Am. Steel Hoop pf	82	82¼	82	82¼	
46	47	95	Ann Arbor pf	47	47	46	46	
22⅜	22⅝	8,300	At., T. & S. F	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22¾	
66¼	66⅞	11,040	At., T. & S. F. pf	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66¼	
53	53	1,010	Anaconda Copper	44	44	43½	43⅝	
72¼	72½	494	Baltimore & Ohio	53¼	53¼	52¾	52⅝	
90¼	90¼	206,220	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72	72½	72	72⅛	
140	145	50	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	88	90⅝	85	90¼	
50	60	850	Brooklyn Union Gas	145¼	145¼	140¼	145¼	
53	54	100	Brunswick City	19¼	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	
18¾	19	200	Canadian Pacific	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	
27½	27⅝	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	94⅜	95	94⅜	95	
48¾	49	200	Chi. Con. Traction	27⅜	27½	27¼	27¼	
133⅝	133⅞	7,076	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	48¾	48⅝	48¾	48⅝	
14½	14⅝	900	Chicago Great West	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
82¾	83⅜	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	
40	42¼	480	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	83	83	83	83	
90	90½	1,200	Chi. Gr. West., deb	41⅝	41⅝	40½	41¼	
126⅜	126¾	5,237	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	90⅝	90⅝	90	90⅜	
172	173¼	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	126⅜	127⅞	126¼	126⅝	
170½	171	100	Chicago & Northw	171¾	171¾	171¾	171¾	
115	115¼	1,903	Chi., R. I. & Pac	171	171	171	171	
41	42	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	114¾	115¼	114¾	114¾	
59½	59¾	1,730	C., C., C. & St. L	40	40	40	40	
101¾	105	1,275	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	59¾	60	59¾	60	
2	2¼	100	Col. C. & I. Dev	100	105	100	105	
55⅞	55¾	1,510	Colorado Fuel & Iron	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
119	122	63	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	55¾	56	54⅝	55½	
19¼	20½	100	Colorado Midland pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	
45	45½	150	Col. Southern 1st pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
16	17	250	Col. Southern 2d pf	45	45	45	45	
188¾	189½	300	Consolidated Gas	45	45	45	45	
41¾	42	6,975	Continental Tobacco	16½	16½	16¼	16½	
92¼	92¾	975	Continental Tobac. pf	180½	180½	180½	180½	
122	123	1,867	Delaware & Hudson	41¾	42⅛	41¾	41¾	
191⅝	192	1,500	Del., Lack. & West	93			417	
101	102	245	Denver & R. G. pf	122½	123	122½	122½	
76½	77½	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	192¼	192¼	191½	192	
14¾	15⅜	20	Erie	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	
13	13½	204	Erie 1st pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
37½	37⅝	1,210	Evans & C. T. H	13	13	13	13	
43	44	47,945	Federal Steel	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
58¼	58⅜	4,060	Federal Steel pf	43	43	43	43	
79¾	80	1,535	Glucose Sugar Ref	59½	60¼	58¼	58¼	
53	53¾	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	80½	81	79⅝	79⅝	
99	100½	140	Great Northern pf	51	53½	50½	50½	
174	174½	100	Hocking Valley	100	100	100	100	
112¾	114	100	Hocking Valley pf	174	175	174	175	
113	113	130	Illinois Central pf	114	114	114	114	
63½	64	500	International Paper	35¼	35¼	34½	34½	
115⅞	115⅝	1,055	International Paper pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	
26	26½	880	International Silver	114¾	115⅜	114¾	114¾	
70	71	410	Internat. Paper pf	26½	26½	25¾	26½	
15½	15⅝	300	International Silver pf	70	70	69½	70	
13⅜	14	300	Iowa Central	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
250	260	100	Iowa Central pf	14	14	13¾	13⅝	
60	63	100	Kanawha & Michigan	59¼	59¾	59¼	59¾	
13	13	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	12	12	12	12	
73⅞	74	400	Laclede Gas	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	
78½	78½	310	Lake Erie & West. pf	78½	78½	77½	77½	
87	87	3,200	Louisville & Nashville	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	
87	87⅜	15,550	Manhattan Con	87	87⅜	86¾	87	
111⅜	111⅝	33	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	109⅞	111⅜	109½	111⅛	
73	73	2,205	Met. Street Railway	73	73	73	73	
196	198	2,120	Mexican Central	196	198	196	198	
133¾	133¾	515	Mexican National ctfs.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
4⅞	4⅞	65	Michigan Central	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
110	110	300	Minn. & St. Louis	110	110	110	110	
72¼	72½	117	Mo., Kan. & Texas	72¼	72½	72	72	
13½	13⅝	6,750	Mo. Kan. & Texas pf	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
49	49¼	7,060	Missouri Pacific	49	49¼	48¾	48¾	
49	49¾	300	Mobile & Ohio	49	49¾	48¾	49⅛	
47¼	47¼	500	National Lead Co	47¼	47¼	47	47	
28¾	28¾	112	Nat. Lead Co. pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	
108	108	2,730	National Steel	108	108	108	108	
48¾	49	1,500	National Steel pf	48¾	50¼	48⅜	48⅜	
93⅞	93⅞	4,240	New Jersey Central	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	
125	125¼	125	New York Air Brake	125	125¾	125	125¾	
144	145	1,700	New York Central	145	145	145	145	
138	138	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	138	138	137¾	137¾	
80½	80½	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	
36¼	36¼	1,200	N. Y. Ont. & West	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	
26	26¼	5,160	Norfolk & Western	26	26¼	25¾	25¾	
27½	27½	1,590	Norfolk & West. pf	27½	27½	26⅞	27⅛	
71¾	71¾	210	North American	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	
124¾	125	3,710	Northern Pacific	124¾	124¾	124¾	125	
54¾	55	350	Northern Pacific pf	54¾	55	54¾	54¾	
76¼	76¼	2,076	Pacific Coast	76¼	76¼	76	76	
52	54	384	Pacific Coast 1st pf	52	54	52	53¼	
88½	89	810	Pacific Coast 2d pf	89	88½	88	88½	
67⅞	68⅜	885	Pacific Mail	68⅜	68⅜	67⅞	68⅜	
40	40¾	2,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	40¾	40¾	40	40	
133	133¼	1,670	People's Gas, Chicago	133¼	133¼	132½	132½	
114¾	114⅜	200	Pitts. & W. pf., t. r.	114¾	114¾	113⅞	114⅜	
17	17½	200	Pressed Steel Car	17	17	17	17	
57½	58¼	196	Pul. Pal

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Building in Walker Street Changes Hands—Other Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for Mrs. Rolande Noeggerath the six-story fire-proof building, 15 Walker Street.

Tuoti & Co. have sold for H. Liebeskind, for about $145,000, the flat, 2,035 First Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25.6 by 95 by 100, together with the three flats adjoining, 2,037, 2,039, and 2,041 First Avenue, each 25 by 90 by 100.

B. Nauheim has sold for Max Hart to Charles Weisbecker, for about $35,000, the six-story flat with stores, 524 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 27 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the seven-story flat, 44 Gouverneur Street, 24 by 102.2.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from James Kay the six-story brick tenement, 125 West Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9.

It is reported that James M. Stewart has sold the five-story stone-front dwelling, 17 East Sixty-third Street, 20 by 100.

H. Rawak has sold for Mrs. Bella Harrison the two five-story brick flats, 5 and 7 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, each 25 by 100.11.

Jeremiah C. Lyons filed plans yesterday for seven five-story dwellings, to be erected at a cost of $200,000 on the south side of Fiftieth Street, beginning 125 feet east of Madison Avenue.

Irons & Todd took title yesterday of the plot of six lots at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street. They give back to the American Deposit and Loan Company a mortgage for $216,250 with a year and a quarter to run and have also obtained from that corporation a building loan of $175,000. The improvement of the property will be in the shape of an eight-story apartment house.

Russell Sage took title yesterday from Julius T. Rosenheimer to the property on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 373 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.10. The expressed consideration was $35,000.

B. A. Maclaire reports that he has sold for Gerald Connor to Michael Smith a dwelling on the east side of Franklin Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Adams Place, west side, 205.8 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, running through to King's Bridge Road, 26.8 by 130 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary J. Syme.....$3,000

By Samuel Goldsticker.

65 West Ninety-seventh Street, 16 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Solomon Marx..... 14,675

By Herbert A. Sherman.

31 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. L. Mordecai..... 7,150

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

381 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street, 17.10 by 60, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to James T. McClenahan..... 20,000

302 West Twenty-ninth Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 20 by 54.9, leasehold, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,100

304 West Twenty-ninth Street, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 163 Crosby Street, east side, 101.6 feet south of Bleecker Street, 32.8 by 54.1 by 19.11 by 55.7, five-story iron-front building.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Allen, referee, 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22 by 99.11, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $12,753.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, Prospect Avenue, east side, 102 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 107.4 by 85.4 and irregular, five three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $7,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, Brook Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 96.1 by 91.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,593.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 205 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 110 feet east of Third Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $17,097.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles B. Cole, referee, 227 and 231 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 230 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25 by 102.2, three four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $3,824; subject to other mortgages for $33,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 140 West Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 379 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,083.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank A. Acer, referee, 4,175 Third Avenue, west side, 82 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 26 by 96, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,788; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 4,617 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Bassford Avenue, 34 by 162.4 by 10.7 by 142.4, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,493.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 58 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 227.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 33.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; 60 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, adjoining, 33.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on each, $40,532.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 54, 56, and 58 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 164.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 33.3, 33.6, and 19.5 respectively, by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $19,846.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, eighteen plots, each 50 by 200, on the north side of Glenwood Avenue, East Orange, between Springdale and Franklin Avenues.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, southeast corner of Ninety-ninth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 55 by 120; J. C. Burne of 102 West Forty-second Street, owner and architect; cost, $110,000.

Brook Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for five four-story brick flats, 27.6 by 61.1 by 27.1 by 68; John Nickiesh of 3,915 Third Avenue, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $68,000.

Fiftieth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Madison Avenue, for seven five-story brick dwellings, 19, 20, 21, and 23 by 82.11; J. C. Lyons of 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Buchmen & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $200,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 275 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for five two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 46; Jacob Riehl of 2,890 Third Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 41, 45, and 47 East Forty-ninth Street, for three four-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 20 and 21 by 58; Charles Buek of 109 West Forty-second Street, owner; Charles Brendon of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $74,000.

No. 117 Mott Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat and store, 25 by 87.8; Kidansky & Levy, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $25,000.

Columbus Avenue, north side, 50 feet west of Lincoln Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Oluf Hammer, Van Nest, owner and architect; cost, $1,900.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, south side, 325 feet east of Melrose Avenue, for a two-story frame storage house, 26.9 by 100; George N. Reinhard & Co., owners; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 84 and 86 Charles Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 37.7 by 85.3; P. J. Herter of 1,032 Lexington Avenue, owner; P. J. Herter & Son, architects; cost, $55,000.

Nos. 231 and 233 East Twenty-fourth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 38.10 by 79.4 and 87.7; Benedict A. Klein of 125 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $32,000.

No. 349 West Broadway, for a seven-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 87; Benedict A. Klein, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $32,000.

Alterations.

No. 516 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick building; B. N. Smith, owner; Henry Davidson, architect; cost, $750.

No. 63 Willett Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Greenberg & Munter, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $500.

Nos. 69 and 71 Greene Street, to a five-story brick factory; Manhattan Real Estate Association, owner; R. Berger, architect; cost, $200.

Avenue C., west side, 75 feet south of Westchester Avenue, to a one-story frame stable; F. A. Belmont, owner; Moore & Landsledel, architects; cost, $75.

No. 415 Hudson Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and office; McBrelen & Peckworth, owners and architects; cost, $200.

Tremont Avenue, northeast corner of Harrison Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Emile Colletti, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $155.

Gets Title to Godwin's Island.

By a deed of conveyance filed yesterday John C. Rodgers acquires title from Joseph H. Godwin to the parcel of land containing about two and a half city lots known as Godwin's Island. The island is located in Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and will be used for the extension of Broadway and for bridge purposes. The consideration for the land according to the revenue stamps is $2,500, including any awards that may be made by the city for the use of the land as above stated.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 1.

ATTORNEY ST, 50, e s, 20x50; Max Cohen and another to Betsey Bach..... 1

AVENUE A, e s, 46 ft s of 17th St, 24.6x95.6; Conrad Witt to Ernst Hansgen..... 1

AVENUE B, n w corner of 4th St, 33x100; Frank Gass and wife to Margaret Rauch 1

BECKER AV, n e s, Lot 124, and s e half of Lot 125, map of Washingtonville, 75x100; Benjamin De F. Curtis to James A. Varian..... 2,500

BLEECKER ST, 323, e s, 19.10x72.4x19.8x76.3; executors of Josephine L. Peyton to D. J. Newland..... 1

BROAD ST, 78 and 80, w s, 51.7x105x irregular; George M. Popham and others to Charles E. Johnson..... 100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 78th St, 51.2x x37.9x50.8x45.2; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Frederick W. Salzsieder 1

BROOME ST, 508 and 510, 49.6x irregular; Joshua Lazarus to George V. N. Baldwin 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 60.4 ft s of 84th St, 20x98; Washington Life Insurance Company to Hannah Elias..... 45,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 66th St, 150.7x100; American Safe Deposit and Loan Company to Henry C. Irons and another..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 929, 25x75; Emanuel Arnstein to Home Circle Building and Loan Association 31,000

DAVIDSON AV, centre line, 330 ft n of centre of 184th St, 50x130; Adelaide A. Yeandle and another to Anne E. Levey and others, executors, &c..... 10

ELTON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 155th St, 25 x99.6; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to John B. Pine, trustee, &c..... 14,000

FOX ST, e s, 385.8 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x irr; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Charles H. Becker..... 8,000

GEORGE ST, e ½ of Lot 189, map of the Village of Mott Haven, 25x110; Henry F. A. Wolff and others to Anna E. Tonyes 1

GODWIN'S ISLAND, in Spuyten Duyvil Creek, containing about two and one-half city lots; Joseph H. Godwin to John C. Rodgers..... 1

HESTER ST, 161, 24.1x46.2x24x59.9; Max Radt and another to Mary Ehrmann..... 20,500

JEROME AV, e s, 50 ft n of 175th St, new line, 25x100; Jennie E. Lawrence to Charles R. Hardy..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 108th St, 17.7x65; Bridget C. Laughlin to Moritz Kornblum..... 17,050

MADISON AV, s w corner of 324 St, 24.10x 94.8; Mary Monell, trustee, to Julia M. Russell 1

MADISON AV, 1,412, w s, 25x65; Gustav Gluck and wife to Emilie Mehlich..... 24,500

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 116th St, 61.10x16.8; 116th St, 98.8 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16.8x61.10; 7th Av, e s, 62.11 ft n of 135th St, 17x100; 7th Av, e s, 79.11 ft n of 135th St, 15x100; 7th Av, e s, 111.11 ft n of 135th St, 18x100; 122d St, 180 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.11; Thomas B. Snoaft to Leopold Kahn Company 107,000

MONROE ST, 262, s s, 25.1x97.10; Pauline Levy to Ida Solinger..... 1

PARK AV, 1,503, e s, 26.11x80; James H. Brundage to Esther E. Siegel..... 1

PLEASANT AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 118th St, 25x76; Estelle F. Taylor, trustee, to Paul Siegel 16,500

SARATOGA AV, n e s, 150 ft s e of Elberon Av, 25x100; Westchester Heights; Simeon V. Decker and another to Daniel W. Smith, quit claim..... 100

SECOND AV, 1,934 to 1,938, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

SECOND AV, 1,940, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,942, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,944, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,946, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,948, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,950, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,952, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,954, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,956, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,958, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,960, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,962, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,964, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,966, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,968, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,970, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,972, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,974, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,976, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,978, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,980, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,982, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,984, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,986, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,988, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,990, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,992, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,994, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,996, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 1,998, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,000, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,002, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,004, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,006, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,008, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,010, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,012, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,014, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,016, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,018, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,020, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,022, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,024, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,026, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,028, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,030, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,032, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,034, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,036, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,038, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,040, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,042, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,044, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,046, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,048, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,050, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,052, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,054, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,056, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,058, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,060, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,062, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,064, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,066, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,068, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,070, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,072, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,074, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,076, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,078, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,080, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,082, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,084, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,086, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,088, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,090, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,092, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,094, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,096, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,098, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,100, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,102, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,104, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,106, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,108, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,110, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,112, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,114, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,116, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,118, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,120, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,122, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,124, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,126, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,128, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,130, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,132, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,134, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,136, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,138, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,140, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,142, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,144, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,146, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,148, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,150, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,152, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,154, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,156, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,158, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,160, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,162, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,164, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,166, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,168, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,170, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,172, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,174, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,176, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 3,000

SECOND AV, 2,178, adjo

LEGAL SALES.

RECEIVERS' SALE.—SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—HENRY LEMBECK, Plaintiff, against METROPOLITAN BUILDING COMPANY, Defendant.

In pursuance of the final judgment made and entered in this action, bearing date August 14, 1899, and of an order duly made and entered therein bearing date the 21st day of August, 1899, we, the undersigned, receivers in said judgment and order named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidders, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment and order to be sold, which are described as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that certain parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of 114th Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence easterly 175 feet, thence northerly 100.11 feet, thence westerly 100 feet, and southerly 25.3 feet, westerly 75 feet to Lenox Avenue, thence south 75.8 feet to the point of beginning, said premises being known as No. 84 Lenox Avenue, and Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 114th Street. (old Nos. 65, 67, 69, 71;) 84 Lenox Avenue, subject to a mortgage of $30,000, 4% interest from Oct. 6, 1899; also mortgage of $4,000, 6% interest from May 30, 1899; also a mortgage of $11,000, 6% interest from July 13, 1899. 61 West 114th Street, subject to a mortgage of $65,000, 4½% interest from Oct. 1, 1899; also a mortgage of $7,000, 6% interest from May 30, 1899. 59 West 114th Street, subject to a mortgage of $22,000, 4½% interest from July 1, 1899; subject also to a mortgage of $3,000, 6% interest from May 30, 1899. 57 West 114th Street, subject to a mortgage of $21,000, 4½% interest from August 1, 1899; also to a mortgage of $3,000, 6% interest from May 30, 1899. 55 West 114th Street, subject to a mortgage of $21,000, 4½% interest from June 15, 1899; also to a mortgage of $3,000, 6% interest from May 30, 1899. Said premises, No. 84 Lenox Avenue, and Nos. 61, 59, 57, and 55 West 114th Street, are subject to a blanket mortgage of $18,000, 6% interest on $10,000 from February 15, 1899, and 6% interest on $8,000 from June 8, 1899; also subject to a blanket mortgage of $38,000, 6% interest from July 1, 1899, and taxes and assessments amounting to $3,873.45 and interest.

PARCEL NO. 2.

All that certain parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, beginning at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 115th Street, thence running easterly along the north side of 115th Street 53.9 feet, thence north 100.11 feet, thence westerly 115.8½ feet to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, thence southeasterly along easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 118.6½ feet to the place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 100 St. Nicholas Avenue; subject to a mortgage of $130,000, 4½% interest from June 1, 1899; also to a mortgage of $20,000, 4½% interest from March 20, 1899; also to a mortgage of $12,500, 5% interest from March 20, 1899; also to a mortgage of $36,950, 6% interest from July 1, 1899; also to a mortgage of $7,850, 6% interest from June 15, 1899; also mechanic's lien of $56.87; subject also to taxes and assessments amounting to $3,579.54 and interest.

PARCEL NO. 3.

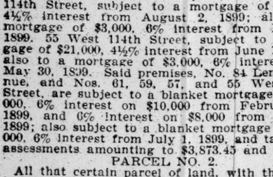
All that certain plot, with the buildings thereon, beginning at the northwest corner of Second and West Fourth Streets, running thence 40.11½ feet west, thence north 70.5 feet, thence east 43.2 feet, thence south 72.8½ feet to the point of beginning, said premises being known as Nos. 81 and 83 Bank Street; subject to a mortgage of $50,0000, 4½% interest from January 31, 1899; also to a mortgage of $30,000, 6% interest from July 1, 1899; also taxes and assessments amounting to $1,021.09 and interest.

PARCEL NO. 4.

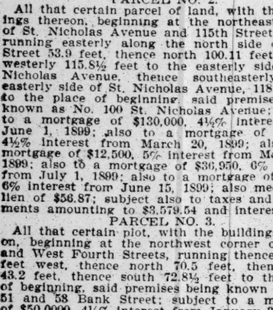
Lots 31 and 32 on Mayflower Avenue, as designated on a map of the Haight Estate, 24th Ward, New York City, (Borough of Bronx,) filed in the Office of the Register of Westchester County Sept. 1st, 1893, each being 25x100, subject to a mortgage of $300, 6% interest from June 28th, 1899; subject also to taxes and assessments amounting to about $12 and interest.

The following are diagrams of the parcels above described:

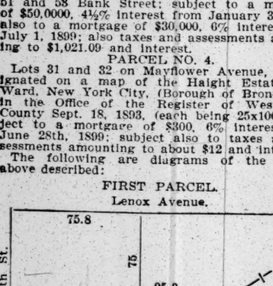
FIRST PARCEL.



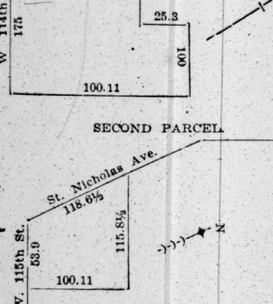
SECOND PARCEL



THIRD PARCEL.



FOURTH PARCEL.



Dated New York, October 19th, 1899.
EDWARD H. FALLOWS,
HENRY PUSTER,
Receivers.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Receivers, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o23-2aw3wM&Th

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH BUDWIG, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Adolph Budwig of Middletown, in the County of Orange and State of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Adolph Budwig was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 1st, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MICHAEL DUFFY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Duffy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 22d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, November 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN EDWARDS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Edwards of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Nathan Edwards was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 1st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES S. LA VAKE, Bankrupt.—No. 1,598.

To the creditors of Charles S. La Vake of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Charles S. La Vake was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 1st, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, November 1st, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1899 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JACOB ROTHSCHILD, Simon Ottenberg, and Mary Goldenberg, as executors of the last will and testament of Simon Goldenberg, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY GOLDENBERG, Joel Goldenberg, Zipora Gross, Emelia Strauss, Henrietta Strauss, Clara Ulman, Hannah Marcus, Rebecca Katz Stiefel, Augusta (Gusta) Kantor, Henrietta (Yettchen) Katten, Herman Goldenberg, Johanna Katz, Augusta Seligman, Paula Bamberger, Theodore Goldenberg, Hannah Fischer, Helen B. Wise, Augusta (Gussie) Simonson, Samuel L. Goldenberg, Hannah Ottenberg, Joel R. Goldenberg, Benjamin Goldenberg, Minnie B. Wise, Meier Katten, Paula Katten, Adolph Katten, Hermann Katten, Mandel Katten, Johanna Sanchen Katten, Jacob H. Fleisch, Jacob H. Schiff, Julius Goldman, M. Warley Platzek, Isaac Wallach, Jacob Rothschild, Simon Ottenberg, Joel Goldenberg, and Louis Seeberger, defendants.—Summons, Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

CHARLES H. BRUSH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Zipora Gross, Emelia Strauss, Clara Ulman, Hannah Marcus, Rebecca Katz Stiefel, Augusta (Gusta) Kantor, Henrietta (Yettchen) Katten, Johanna Katz, Augusta Seligman, Paula Bamberger, Theodore Goldenberg, Samuel L. Goldenberg, Meier Katten, Paula Katten, Adolph Katten, Hermann Katten, Mandel Katten, and Johanna Sanchen Katten:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New York, pursuant to the order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 31st day of October, 1899.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1899.

CHARLES H. BRUSH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL DESIRED IN NEW York County.—FREDERICK T. GOLDSMITH and THEODOR WOLF, Plaintiffs, against JOHN F. BARRETT, Albert H. Farnum, and Thomas E. Barrett, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 21, 1899.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address: No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To John F. Barrett, Albert H. Farnum, and Thomas E. Barrett, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York. BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
o19-1aw6wTh&d1 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HUGO CAHN, Executors. WISH & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o25-1aw6mTh

CAMBRELENG, JOSEPHINE GRAHAM. — The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Nicholas Cambreleng, Nlève Cambreleng and Josephine Cambreleng, the husband and only heirs and next of kin of JOSEPHINE GRAHAM CAMBRELENG, deceased, send greeting: Whereas Henry L. Sprague, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated the 5th day of December, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Josephine Graham Cambreleng, late of Tenerife, Canary Islands, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County Court House, in said county, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Henry L. Sprague, Petitioner, 15 Broad Street, N. Y.

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&.120

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBirney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor.

TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, MARTHA R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clara Thomas, Albert H. Jones, Emily M. Dodd, Charles G. Dodd, Howard M. Dodd, Clarence P. Thomas, Ida C. Berry, Henry P. Jones, Juliet Ketcham, Mary C. Beach, Matilda Force, Caroline A. Ohlman, Mary L. Cook, and to Aaron S. Thomas and said Clara L. Thomas, as trustees for said Mary L. Cook, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARTHA R. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Aaron S. Thomas and John M. Dodd, Jr., as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
n2-1aw6wTh Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York. au17-1aw6mTh&f15.

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN HERRMANN, Executor. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-1aw6mTh

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROGERS VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au3-1aw6mTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 805, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HAROLD M. SILL and THOMAS H. DOUGHERTY, as Trustees of Amelia Dougherty and also as Trustees of Pauline Sill, plaintiffs, against MARGARET BARNES and others, defendants.

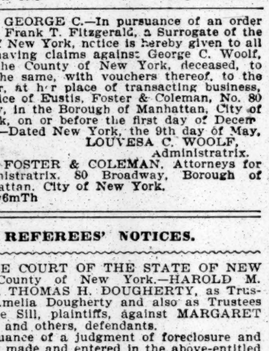
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 25th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 425 West 49th Street, and said lot being known and distinguished on a map entitled "A Map of 188 Lots in the 12th Ward of the City of New York," being part of the estate late of Philip Webbers, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number 183, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, Beginning on the northerly side of Forty-ninth Street at a point distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Ninth Avenue and along the westerly side of Lot Number 184 on said map and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, thence westerly along the said centre line of the block, being the rear of Lot Number 158 on said map twenty-five feet to Lot Number 182 on said map, thence southerly along the easterly side of the said last-mentioned lot one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. —Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

CHARLES DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 423 West 49th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixteen $7-100 ($21,616.87) dollars, with interest thereon from twentieth day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-one ($391.00) dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is eleven hundred and fifty-seven 12-100 ($1,157.12-100) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM E. THORN, plaintiff, against JULIA LAW and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said action, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first (21st) day of November 1899 at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

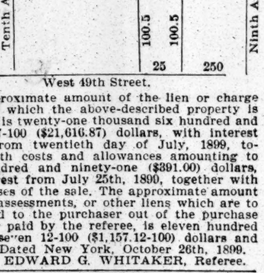
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and which upon a certain map entitled "Map of property situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, known as North Marble Hill," dated New York, February 17th, 1892, Rudolph Rosa, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York October 18, 1892, as map number 738A, is distinguished as lot number one hundred and ninety-three (193.) Said lot being twenty-five (25) feet front and rear by one hundred (100) feet in depth on each side.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

ARTHUR J. BURNS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Yonkers, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 193 on said map.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,756.79, with interest thereon from October 16th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $308.37, with interest from October 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $203.95, and interest.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES A. WEBB, Treasurer, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER KLINKOWSTEIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, now known and designated by the street number 360 Tenth Avenue, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue distant sixty-two feet nine inches southerly from the southerly side of Thirty-first Street, which point is at the centre of a party wall erected partly on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot next north thereof; running thence easterly parallel with Thirty-first Street and for part of the distance through the centre of said party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue eighteen feet eight inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-first Street and for part of the distance through the centre line of another party wall erected partly on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot next south thereof one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of said avenue eighteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Referee.

GOODWIN, THOMPSON & VANDERPOEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 360 Tenth Avenue:

The approximate amount of the second mortgage lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, together with costs and allowances, included in said decree, is $8,411.37, with interest thereon from October 23, 1899, and also the expenses of the sale. The amount of the first mortgage lien or charge upon said premises is $10,000, with interest thereon from April 1, 1899, at five per cent., and premises will be sold subject thereto.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates upon said premises to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee therefrom, is approximately the sum of $261.28.

Dated New York, October 26, 1899.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Referee.

SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET. — Supreme Court, County of New York.—JULIA L. WALDO, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Horace Waldo, deceased, plaintiff, against MARGARET A. LLOYD and CHARLES M. LEVY, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twelfth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz:

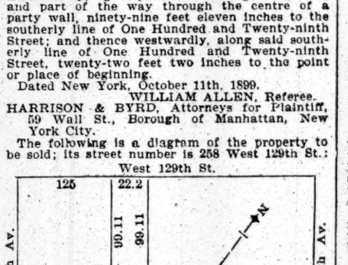
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet (250) feet westerly from the corner formed by the said southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the westerly side of the Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall erected partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the premises next easterly adjoining, one hundred (100) feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between West One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line, twenty-two feet two inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and partly through a party wall one hundred and one feet and two inches; thence easterly, along said northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street, one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 24th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN,
Referee.

Davies, Stone & Auerbach, attorneys for plaintiffs, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $21,971.25, with interest from the 18th day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $342.63, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1899, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $300.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, October 24th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN,
Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDMOND R. SMITH, as executor and trustee of the estate of Reuel Smith, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY C. MINER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, and the building thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet, one and three-eighths inches; thence northwesterly to a point distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from westerly line of First Avenue, and ninety-eight feet and two and one-half inches southerly from the southerly line of Thirty-eighth Street; thence northerly, again parallel with First Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet, two and one-half inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being known by street No. 332 East Thirty-eighth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number being No. 332 East 38th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $19,635.14. October 11th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowance amounting to $472.74 and interest thereon from October 24, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $697.76 and interest.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE LEAKE AND WATTS ORPHAN HOUSE in the City of New York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH McFARLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 17th day of October, 1898, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 10th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant two hundred and ninety-nine feet (299) feet westerly from the corner formed by the said southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the westerly side of the Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, and par

MANY SEE SIR THOMAS OFF

Speeches, Cup Presenting, and Handshaking at the Pier.

PIGEONS BRING A LAST WORD

His Thanks and Cordial Greetings, Intrusted to Carriers Off the Lightship, Come Safe.

Standing on the starboard wing of the bridge of the American liner St. Louis, and waving his yachting cap in farewell to his friends, Sir Thomas Lipton sailed away yesterday morning over a rolling sea that rendered it unadvisable for his beloved yacht Shamrock to leave port.

Sir Thomas left these shores under the starry banner of the United States, and with the plaudits and cheers of hundreds of Americans ringing in his ears, and the sweet strains of an Irish melody floating across the tumbling waste of waters. His last words were: "I will come over again for that cup, and I hope that what you have termed 'Lipton luck' will be more kind to me next time."

The Shamrock, in tow of the tug James A. Lawrence, got under way as the St. Louis steamed down the bay, and sailed to Craven Shoals before Capts. Hogarth, Wringe, and Hamilton decided that the weather was altogether too dusty to venture outside. The yacht was again towed up the harbor to her old mooring off Tompkinsville, followed by the Erin, where she once more dropped anchor to wait for clearing weather.

Sir Thomas started from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he had been stopping, in company with Chevalier de Martino, the marine artist, and several members of the committee in charge of the presentation of the loving cup. Carriages were in waiting at the Broadway entrance of the hotel, and Sir Thomas, Edwin P. Benjamin, and Andrew H. Kellogg entered the first carriage. Chevalier de Martino, sketch book in hand, and Col. Washington took seats in the second carriage, and Arthur Hitt of London and Mr. Griffiths occupied the third carriage, and were driven rapidly down Fifth Avenue to Broadway to the Astor House, where the remainder of the loving cup committee and the Eighth Regiment band were in waiting.

CROWDS CHEER HIM.

The band played "Dear Little Shamrock" as the carriages drew up in front of the hotel, and three good American cheers were given in honor of the Irish yachtsman. Broadway was crowded with spectators, who, however, had but little time to vent enthusiasm, for the procession was quickly formed, and, headed by the band, started down Boradway to Cortlandt Street, thence westward to the river front and up to the pier to which the big liner was mooored.

All the way the progress of the party was an ovation, and spectators from sidewalks and windows hailed them with cheers. The crowd was so dense that the carriages had to be driven slowly, and scores of people rushed out to shake hands with Sir Thomas. The party finally escaped from the friendly onslaught, reached the pier, and ascended to the pavillon floor, where a platform had been erected, midway down the southern side. The pier was handsomely decorated with flags, and a crowd numbering nearly 500 people had assembled.

On the platform was a floral representation of the Shamrock, with a hull of immortelles and sails of white silk, that was sailing on a sea of white and yellow chrysanthemums and pink roses. The vessel was four feet in length, and from her masthead floated the blue yacht ensign of Great Britain, with the crimson hand of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club in the centre of the field.

As Sir Thomas ascended to the platform the band played the "Wearing of the Green," and volley after volley of cheers greeted the guest of honor. Ex-Mayor William L. Strong was at last compelled to signal for silence. He introduced the orator of the gathering, Mr. John N. Beach.

John N. Beach said that Sir Thomas Lipton's coming for the cup had done more to cement the bond of union between the two great English-speaking nations than a score of diplomats could do. He said that the secret of Sir Thomas's influence in the hearts of Americans was that his great career had been planned on American lines.

Mr. Beach formally told Sir Thomas of the loving cup that is to be given him, and he said he wished he could have remained in this country long enough to have received it personally. The band played "God Save the Queen" as Sir Thomas arose to reply.

THE VISITOR'S REPLY.

Sir Thomas was cheered half a dozen times before he was allowed to speak. Then he said:

"It is impossible for me to convey at once my feelings at this moment. This extraordinary reception that I have received has gone to my heart. The great kindness shown me here has endeared the American people to me and I am proud to be held in such esteem by you.

"I will always cherish the cup which is to follow me, and I will prize it, I assure you, much more than I would the America's Cup. [Cheers.]

"As you know, I came here with designs on some of your most valued possessions. I did not accomplish my purpose. But I have been thoroughly compensated. It was a square and fair race, and I was squarely and fairly licked."

As Sir Thomas started for the gangway of the ship the cheering broke forth again, and nearly every one rushed forward to grasp his hand and wish him a speedy and safe voyage.

After the function on the pier, Sir Thomas was escorted on board the liner, where a complete surprise awaited him. This was the presentation of a loving cup by the American guests who were entertained on the Erin during the races. The presentation took place in the saloon, and the handsome piece of silver remained draped in the Stars and Stripes until after Mr. Edward A. Sumner concluded his oration.

Mr. Sumner spoke of the good feeling that existed between England and America and declared that while the people over here are aware that England is fully able to take care of herself, we are with her. In speaking of the races, he said: "There has not been the slightest unpleasantness such as existed in the last series of races. It is you, Sir Thomas, who by your sportsmanlike spirit and behavior have wiped that all out."

Sir Thomas replied in his usual happy style, and said that he would surely make another effort to win the cup. Col. Washington then proposed a toast to Sir Thomas, and he was pledged, all standing. He said: "I propose that in presenting this cup to Sir Thomas we make it a challenge cup to any man who can show more courage in defeat or exhibit a more sportsmanlike spirit than he has done."

HIS SAILORS' GOOD-BYE.

The cup presented is of silver, about 14 inches in height. It is embossed with laurel branches, and surmounted by a nude female figure bearing aloft a laurel wreath. There are two handles, one on each side. The list of names of those who presented it contains Levi P. Morton, Frank Tilford, W. D. H. Washington, Thomas A. Edison, Abner McKinley, Myron T. Herrick, Ferdinand Peck, Scott Watson, Edward Sumner, Frederick Penfield, and Paul Butler, owner of the old schooner America.

As the liner began to move out into the stream Sir Thomas, Chevalier de Martino, and Messrs. Westwood and Duncan stood on the forward deck waving adieus to the cheering crowd on the piers. The band, which, with the members of the committee, went on board the tug Louis Pulver, played in turn "The Star Spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen," "Killarney," and other airs as the big ship was headed toward the Narrows. Before she came abreast of Tompkinsville it was noticed that the Shamrock and Erin were under way. The crews of the yachts lined up and gave Sir Thomas a rousing British cheer, and then began dancing about the deck as the band's inspiring strains floated across the waters. The Shamrock turned back after proceeding a short distance south of the Narrows, and the St. Louis was soon lost in the mist that was driven in from the sea.

The St. Louis carried to sea eight homing pigeons, furnished by Howard Carter, who has charge of the Naval Homing Pigeon Service at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

These birds returned in the afternoon with messages to Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club, David Barrie, Sir Thomas's representative in this country; the Secretary of the New York Press Club, and others. The pigeons were released at 11:45 A. M., when the St. Louis was three miles off the Sandy Hook Lightship. The message to the Secretary of the Press Club is as follows:

Am now passing Sandy Hook Lightship. Give all the boys my kind love. Am looking forward to the pleasure of spending another jolly night with you all. Many thanks for all your kindness. Good-bye to all.

THOMAS J. LIPTON.

P. S.—Now just past Sandy Hook Lightship. Got friendly signals as passed Sandy Hook.

ROYAL

The Absolutely Pure

BAKING POWDER

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and free from lime, alum and ammonia.

ROYAL is the most economical baking powder, no matter how cheap others are sold, because being of greater leavening strength it goes further. Besides, it safeguards the food against alum, from which low-grade, low-priced powders are made.

The low-grade, cheap powders contain alum and lime, and injuriously affect the stomach and kidneys.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE TRANSFER TAX.—When the property of the late Thorndike Rice was appraised in proceedings by the State Controller to fix the amount of the transfer tax, some items of personality were afterward discovered which had been omitted from the appraisement. On the new appraisement, the Appraiser, instead of confining himself to this newly discovered property, filed a report setting out a reappraisal of the whole estate, including not only the newly discovered property but property which had been the subject of the former appraisal. As to certain pictures and a foreign newspaper enterprise, publishing Le Matin, increased valuations were placed. The matter, which had been left undecided by ex-Surrogate Arnold, was passed upon by Surrogate Varnum, who yesterday held that the tax cannot be based on any such later increase in value, but must be measured by the value at the time of the transfer of the title.

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MANDAMUS FOR RECOUNT OF VOTES REFUSED.—Justice Giegerich yesterday refused the application of Andrew J. Fox for a peremptory writ of mandamus to T. F. Rodenbough, the Superintendent of Elections, and others to compel a recount of the votes at the primary elections last September in a portion of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. The proceeding was based upon the allegation that 450 voters were deprived of the right to vote, through a fraudulent alteration of the boundaries of the election districts, and through intimidation and fraud. The charges made, Justice Giegerich says, are completely negatived. At any rates, a recount should not be granted since the alleged injury is said to flow solely from the alleged refusal of the Inspectors of Election to allow certain ballots to be cast, and not from an unlawful rejection or suppression of ballots actually the subject of a count. If qualified voters were indeed denied the right to vote, ample relief was open to them at the time, either by mandamus or certiorari, or by summary application under the election law. The applicant in seeking a recount, the Court says, has mistaken his remedy.

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A SINGULAR DEFENSE.—Henry Hall, Jr., a manufacturer of Highland Falls, N. Y., when sued, six months after the death of Mary A. Smith, by Townsend Thorn, her executor, for a debt of $1,150.27, which he owed her, testified on the trial that his relations with the testatrix, who had been in his employ for several years, were friendly up to the time of her death, and he claimed he was therefore one of the "friends" to whom by her will she gave two years' time in which to pay their "obligations." In her will, after stating that she held "obligations against certain of my friends," she directed her executors not to urge payment of them for two years after her death. Mr. Hall failed in his appeal to the Second Appellate Division from judgment rendered against him on the trial. Justice Brown, giving the opinion of that tribunal, held that it was not enough for Mr. Hall to show that his relations with the testatrix had been friendly, but he must show explicitly that he was a person belonging to the class comprehended by the expression "certain of my friends," which she used, as was stated by the person who drew her will, because she did not want her friends distressed by mentioning names. The Court held also that the use of the word "obligations" indicated an intention on the part of the testatrix to extend the time of payment of only those debts which were represented by a written instrument. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment.

***

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Caleb Coatsworth, in April, 1847, leased for fifteen years vacant land in the City of Buffalo to Thomas J. Dudley, covenanting that at the expiration of the term, without renewal, he would pay the tenant the value of the improvements that might then be standing upon the premises, to be ascertained by appraisal. The lease provided that in case the landlord did not give six months' notice in writing of his election to take possession of the premises at the expiration of the term, he would renew and continue the demise and lease. The tenant, in accordance with the provisions of the lease, caused brick buildings to be erected upon the premises suitable for commercial and business purposes. No notice was served terminating the lease, and it, therefore, was renewed or continued from term to term for fifty years, to April, 1897. In August, 1896, a notice was served upon the tenants that the landlord elected to take possession of the premises, "pursuant to the provisions of the said lease." Shortly afterward the then tenants, Louis and Alfred Schoelkopf, were told that the owners disputed their responsibility to make compensation for the buildings upon the property, and they thereupon refused to surrender possession. The County Judge, in summary proceedings for dispossession, issued a warrant for their removal, but reserving all questions as to compensation for the value of the buildings. The Fourth Appellate Division, on appeal, undertook to determine the question as to the rights of the tenants to payment for the buildings, and directed a reversal. The Court of Appeals has now decided that this was an error, and upheld the County Judge, holding that the landlord's notice to terminate the lease was sufficient, without containing an express promise to pay for the improvements, since if under the provisions of the lease the landlord was required to make payment, a taking of possession under the notice would be under a promise to make such payment. There being no provision in the lease requiring payment before delivery of the premises, payment for the improvements was not a condition precedent to the surrender of possession by the tenant, and the landlord's covenant was to be construed as one to pay after the value of the improvements had been ascertained by appraisal. It was, therefore, proper to award possession to the landlord without prejudice to any action the tenant might be obliged to institute.

ROLAND B. MOLINEUX'S TRIAL.

Justice Fursman of the Supreme Court Sets the Date.

Justice Fursman, sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday, named Nov. 14 as the date for the beginning of the trial of Roland B. Molineux.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre informed the court that the prosecution would be ready to move the trial on that date. Bartow S. Weeks, of counsel for Molineux, stated that the prisoner desired an early trial, but that as the people would not be ready for trial before Nov. 14, that date would be more satisfactory to the defense.

Molineux was in court during the proceedings, as was also Gen. Molineux, the prisoner's father. Aside from wearing the pallor usual with prisoners confined for a long time, Molineux appeared to be in excellent health. He came into the courtroom in a cheerful manner, and smiled pleasantly in greeting his counsel and a number of friends who were present.

Mr. McIntyre informed the court that the trial would consume about three weeks' time.

ALL SAINTS' DAY OBSERVED.

A Number of Memorial Tablets and Windows Dedicated.

All Saints' Day was observed yesterday with special services in all the Catholic and Episcopalian churches in the city, and also in many Protestant churches of various denominations. In the Protestant Episcopal Church it has long been customary to make the day the occasion for the unveiling of memorial windows and tablets, and yesterday a number were dedicated.

At St. James's Church five memorial windows, forming the five panels of the large bow window, were dedicated at the special morning service. The windows, which were designed by Edward P. Sperry, represent five scenes in the life of the Saviour. The central panel was given by the rector, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, in honor of his father, Samuel Warren.

At St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, a tablet in memoriam of the Rev. Dr. Edward Augustus Bradley, under whose rectorship the present church edifice of St. Luke's Parish was built, was unveiled. A memorial sermon was preached by the present rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel.

A window made by Clayton & Bell of London was unveiled in the Church of the Divine Paternity in memory of Alfred Mills Judson, Jr., one of the Rough Riders, who died of fever contracted while in service. It was erected by his parents, and represents a soldier resting upon his sword.

SIR LOUIS DAVIES'S BAGGAGE.

Examination of It Obligatory, Say the Customs Officials.

The New York customs officials say that no discourtesy was shown Sir Louis Davies when on last Sunday morning they insisted on inspecting his baggage in the face of instructions from the Washington authorities to show him every courtesy.

Sir Louis Davies was on his way to Montreal from London, where he had been attending to affairs connected with the Alaskan boundary. Prior to his departure from London the British Embassy informed him that the State Department at Washington had instructed the Collector of Customs in New York to show him every courtesy in regard to baggage. Upon his arrival at this port, while confirming the Washington instructions, the customs officers nevertheless refused to let his baggage pass without examination, unless it went through in bond. As his trunks contained important State documents, the Canadian Commissioner, rather than expose them, decided upon the latter course and suffered the personal inconvenience entailed by not having access to more of his belongings than were contained in the small handbag which he carried.

Regarding the alleged discourtesy, H. C. Stuart, private secretary to Collector Bidwell, yesterday afternoon said:

"No discourtesy was intended or shown Sir Louis Davies. It is true that we had instructions from Washington to extend to him every facility regarding his baggage. Sir Louis Davies undoubtedly took that to mean that it would be passed through without examination. The courtesy which we had been asked to extend involved only the putting of his baggage at the head of the list, thus expediting its passage through the Custom House. And this we did. The statutes make only two exceptions in the matter of inspection. The baggage of Foreign Ministers accredited to this Government and that of American Ministers is exempt. We could not do otherwise than we did without explicit and authoritative instructions."

DO NOT LIKE NEW TRANSFERS.

Brooklynites Find Fault with the New System—Trains Overcrowded and Delayed.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's new system of transfers between its surface and elevated lines, which was introduced yesterday morning, failed to work as satisfactorily as was expected by the company. There was confusion at all of the transfer stations, and the diverting of suburban traffic from the surface lines to the elevated roads resulted in overcrowding the trains on the latter lines and the bridge cars and in frequent delays. President Rossiter, however, said he thought with a fair trial the transfer scheme would prove satisfactory to everybody.

Under the new arrangement passengers from Jamaica are obliged to transfer to the Brooklyn and Kings County elevated roads at East New York; those from Flushing and Richmond Hill to the Myrtle Avenue elevated road at Ridgewood, and those from Coney Island, Bath Beach, and Bensonhurst to the Fifth Avenue elevated line at Thirty-sixth Street. Trolley passengers from Fort Hamilton must transfer to the elevated road at Sixty-fifth Street.

At each of these transfer stations yesterday morning confusion prevailed. The trolley cars dumped out load after load of passengers, who were forced to climb the stairs to the elevated railroad stations and scramble for seats in the trains. Although the number of trains on the elevated lines was increased, all the cars were crowded to the gates, and during the rush hours travel near the bridge was in a congested state. The delay in moving the trains around the loop at the bridge terminus resulted in frequent blocks.

A resident of Bay Ridge, who seemed to voice the sentiments of many suburbanites, declared that the new arrangement was an injustice to the patrons of the company who preferred to ride on the trolley cars. "All transfers to the city on the trolley lines have been withdrawn at Sixty-fifth Street," he said. Passengers who wish to go beyond seven a short distance—are compelled to ascend to the elevated railroad station. Now the majority would prefer to remain in the trolley cars and finish their journey comfortably. All, however, must change or pay an extra fare.

"I can't see that this arrangement is an improvement. It is a saving to the company because it will be able to lay up a large number of trolley cars, but it is not adding to the comfort and convenience of the public."

President Rossiter said yesterday that as soon as the new motor cars ordered by the company were delivered, application would be made to Bridge Commissioner Shea to permit the operation of elevated trains over the bridge at all hours.

DEER HUNTING ON LONG ISLAND.

Game Appeared Timid and the First Day's Sport Was Poor.

The deer season on Long Island opened yesterday. There were hundreds of hunters from this city and other places out in addition to the local sportsmen. Many of the hunters camped near the deer ground all night, while others remained at hotels near by. The rain made the hunting poor, and the deer appear to be extremely timid.

The large tracts of posted land and the game preserve of the South Side Club afforded the deer protection from the hunters. Some of the more anxious hunters started out immediately after midnight with jack lanterns, and the firing of their guns during the early morning hours scared the deer. The animals when frightened by the firing in the woods or the scrub make at once for the club's preserve or to other property that is posted.

Fully 200 hunters gathered about the South Side Club grounds in the hope of bagging the deer as they ran from the open country to the club grounds. It was expected a large number would be killed by this cordon of men, but only four deer lost their lives in the attempt to reach a safe point. The club had an extra number of guards out to see that no one entered the preserve.

A party of thirteen hunters, among whom were Lem Ackerly and Michael Gregory of Patchogue, hunted over one of the best ranges yesterday and reached Patchogue last night with but three deer. Wallace Homan, Supervisor Bailey, Theron Homan, and Will Homan were out together and had excellent luck, each returning to his home in Patchogue with a deer.

Some of the Patchogue sportsmen said last night that a party of men from New York assembled about noon to eat luncheon. There was a score of guns in the party, and while the men were eating, a deer pursued by dogs passed close to them. Every man in the party fired at the animal, but it kept on, and apparently was not even hit. A few deer were bagged near Central Islip, and a few at Rockville Centre.

The next open day is to-morrow. The remaining days on which deer may be shot are Nov. 8, and Nov. 10. Many of the hunters now in the deer hunting neighborhood will remain over for to-morrow's shooting and to-day will enjoy the rabbit and quail hunting.

A perverse world this: the comedian feels he is a born tragedian; the tragedian that he has missed his vocation as a comedian.

So does every short man long to be tall—or at least look tall.

Why then does he wear a sack coat which makes him look but the shorter, when a walking coat will do all that dress can do to further his ambition?

Never did we have so stunning a lot of walking coat suits. $18 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Ladies' Opera Wraps, Carriage & Evening Cloaks.

Long Driving Coats, $28.50, $35.

Handsome Evening Wraps, in fancy materials, $28.50, $37.50, $45.00

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Upholstery Dep't.

Fourth Floor.

200 pairs, Satin Derby Portières,—50 inches wide,—3 yards long, $5.75 per pair.

Embroidered fabrics, India Prints, Kelims, Phulkaris and various draperies suitable for decorating Halls, Studios and Oriental Rooms.

50 Antique Phulkaris,—excellent specimens, size about 4x10 feet, $10.00 and $15.00.

India Prints for Table Covers, Scarfs or Portières, 35c., 75c. and $1.25 each.

Oriental Lanterns, Armor, Spears, Trays, Urns, Settles, Tabourettes and Novelty Furniture.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SIMPLICITY OR RICHNESS

for your bedroom furniture need not be a problem. The two combine in a fascinating way in our mahogany inlaid designs. Forms are simplicity itself, while material and decoration are superbly rich.

Beds, bureaus, dressing tables, or desks have the entire surface covered with conventional flowers and foliage designs in different colored woods, the petals and leaves exquisitely shaded.

Our exclusive bedroom designs in artistic carpetings are equally beautiful; Body Brussels, at $1.10 per yd., shows exquisite floral and scroll effects in light blue, rose and green tints.

The correct hangings too, to offset the most fashionable bedroom furniture, which is always at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

NEW YORK'S EXCISE TAX.

Mr. Lyman's Report Shows the City Contributed $2,696,097.24.

H. H. Lyman, State Commissioner of Excise, has issued a comparative statement, giving in detail the work of his department for the year ending April 30, 1899. The statement shows that the State of New York received in that time from the four counties embraced in the City of New York $2,696,097.24, out of a total of $3,901,932. Under the new excise law the State gets one-third of the net receipts from excise taxes.

Of the amount contributed by this city New York County gave $1,797,536.45; Kings County, $758,920.44; Queens County, $103,991.87, and Richmond, $35,639.48.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

UMBRELLAS, 2.90 Each.

350 Umbrellas, 26 inch, pure twill silk,—close rolling,—steel rods, partridge sticks, silver swedges,—8 rib paragon frame.

Imported novelty handles:—carved ivory and pearl handsomely mounted with silver or sterling silver gilt,—hand painted Dresden, onyx,—silvered busts (copies of well-known sculptures) and gold.

Men's,—28 inch, with silver mounted horn and box-wood handles,

2.90 Each;
Value $3.75 to $5.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.

ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES, ONE PRICE, $3.50.

The W. L. Douglas shoes have a reputation which extends around the world. Their popularity has made a new era in shoe making, and in the shoe history of this country. With an experience of nearly a quarter of a century, I have made possible the fact that shoes can be made to sell as low as $3.50 and still possess the same material, workmanship, style, and durability to be found in those costing from $5 to $7. The result is I have 60 retail stores in the large cities, millions of wearers, and the largest $3.50 shoe business in the world.

I sell the young men, business men, lawyers, statesmen, physicians, mechanics, and all those who are looking for a shoe worth from $5 to $7 for $3.50. Do you wear them?

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

American Hosiery Co., Salesrooms, 108 Franklin St., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours.

Red, Blue, and Black stamps show relative qualities.

All the different weights and mixtures.

ASK FOR IT; TAKE NO OTHER.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.

1899—Fifty-eighth Season—1900.
Orchestra Over One Hundred.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor

Subscriptions for Eight Friday Afternoon Public Rehearsals or Eight Saturday Evening Concerts, on Nov. 17, 18; Dec. 8, 9; Jan. 5, 6; Jan. 26, 27; Feb. 16; 17; Mch. 9, 10; Mch. 23, 24; April 6, 7.—Seats $5 to $14—Boxes $80 and $100.

SOLOISTS engaged so far: ALEXANDER PETSCHNIKOFF, Violin, first appearance in America; MARK HAMBOURG, Piano; LEONORA JACKSON, Violin, first reappearance here; MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK, Contralto; VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN, Piano.

Box Office open daily from 9 to 5. Circulars at Carnegie Hall, Music Stores, Hotels, or by mail from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL. Next Sunday Night.
First Popular Sunday Concert
Kaltenborn Orchestra
FRANZ KALTENBORN, Conductor
New York Début of
Mlle. Elsa Ruegger
the famous young Swiss 'Cellist,
Louise B. Voigt.....Soprano
Marguerite Stilwell.....Pianiste
Emilio de Gogorza.....Baritone
Popular Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
Direction: VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,
Sunday Evening, November 5th, at 8:15.
Fifth Grand Sunday Concert, at Popular Prices.
Soloists: Miss Charlotte Maconda, Mme. Josephine Jacoby, Mr. Gwlyn Miles; Mr. Henry Waller, pianist, Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, Conductor, Emil Paur.
Admission 50c. Box office now open.
Weber piano used.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Sixty-sixth St., near Columbus Ave.
Opens for the season Saturday Morning, NOV. 4TH, AT 10 A. M.
Public admitted daily except Mondays.
Music Afternoon and Evening.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed. Aft., Nov. 8, and Thurs. Evg., Nov. 9.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke, Conductor and Hambourg.
Tickets at Box Office and Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th Street. Evgs. at 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
"A LAUGHING HIT."
WM. H. CRANE in the successful comedy,
A RICH MAN'S SON
"Laughter hearty and abundant."—Sun.
Special matinée Tuesday, (Election Day.)

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S.
Next week—"MLLE. FIFI."

IRVING PLACE THEA., To-night, Sat. Mat. and Eve., the big hit, "Maedl als Rekrut." Fri. eve., at pop. pr., "Minna von Barnhelm."

POLITICIAN BECOMES INSANE.

Henry C. Gruber, a well-known politician, who has been prominent in the Republican and Labor Parties of Jersey City, became violently insane yesterday. He has been eccentric for some time, and his friends feared his mind was giving way. Mr. Gruber was elected to the Assembly on the Republican and Labor ticket in 1893. He was renominated in 1897 and was defeated.

Early yesterday morning he appeared on the stoop of his house, 306 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, clad only in his night garments and began making a political speech. A crowd gathered. Patrolman Connolly, who knew of Gruber's mental trouble, tried to induce him to go into the house, but Gruber refused. He said he had a mission to perform, and that he alone could save the Labor Party from ruin. Connolly then placed him under arrest. He fought Connolly all the way to the Gregory Street Police Station, and twice nearly escaped from the patrol wagon. At the police station he became so violent that he was finally sent to the county jail to await examination as to his sanity by County Physician Converse.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits, $25.00,

retail value $35 to $40.

These suits are made from imported goods, and lined throughout with heavy taffeta silk.

Golf & Storm Skirts, $5.50 & $6.50,

special values.

Golf Capes, $11.50,

Rich colorings in plaid backs and hoods.

13th St. Store Only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....8:15 sharp. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wed., Sat. & Election Day.
E. H. SOTHERN and Miss HARNED
The new drama by Leo Ditrichstein, entitled
THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., & Extra Matinée Election Day. .....THIRD MONTH..... Charles Frohman presents
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

Broadway Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Tribune—"Resplendent and Superb."
JULIA ARTHUR.
In a Spectacle of Regal Magnificence.
MORE THAN QUEEN.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th.
EXTRA "ROBESPIERRE" MATINEE
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8—Seats ready to-day
HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY
Nightly Except Saturday This and Next Week, ROBESPIERRE at 8.
Sat. Mat., Amber Heart & Nance Oldfield.
Sat. Evg., Waterloo & The Bells.

Proctor's 23d St. Moung Toon & Co. Cont. Perf. EDISON MOVING PICTURES. 15, 25, 50c.
Perkins D. Fisher & Co., Conroy & McDonald, others

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. ED HARRIGAN & CO. New Moving Pictures
30 other Big Features. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVS. Castle Sq. Opera Co
3d year. To-night (in English), Verdi's
IL TROVATORE.
Ev. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25. 1, 100 seats, 25c
Next Week—CARMEN (in English.)

THE NEW YORK MAN IN THE MOON JR. & Promenade de Luxe, Broadway, 44-45 St.
Evgs. at 8. LAST 3 NIGHTS. Incl. Sam Bernard & Fougere.
Sunday Eve., Colossal Concert. Popular Prices.
Next Monday Ev., Nov. 6, IN GAY PAREE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
Extra Matinée Election Day, (Tues., Nov. 7.)
No Drinking or Smoking at Matinées.

50c Admission TO Promenade 50c

CASINO! 2d Wk! Tonight at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. Xtra Mat. Elec. Day!
The Triple Triumph! ALICE NIELSEN & Opera Co. in The Singing Girl!

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Matinée Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW / The Tyranny of Tears.
Evenings, 8:20. Special Matinée Election Day.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. MATINEE WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.
Evenings, 8:15. Special Matinée Election Day.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Last Week.
LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN / The Girl in the Barracks
Nov. 6—WM. GILLETTE in SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30.
MATS. SATURDAY & ELECTION DAY AT 2.
Julia Marlowe in Barbara Frietchie.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way
To-night, Mr. Smith's Night—Souvenirs.
Last Week, Next Monday—Direct from Garrick Theatre,
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN / WHY SMITH LEFT HOME / The Girl in the Barracks

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. CRACKER-JACK BURLESQUERS Don't Miss It. Great Show.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. EVGS. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.
50TH TIME. SOUVENIRS, NEXT MON.

HORSE SHOW The sale of boxes to members and stockholders only will take place To-day at 3:30 P. M., at the Concert Hall of THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."
Special Mat. Election Day, (Tues., Nov. 7.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO WEEKS Denman Thompson in his play, THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

BIJOU B'way & 30th. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. In SISTER MARY. Mat. Election Day.

WEBER & FIELDS' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and THE OTHER WAY.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
CHING LING FOO.
Milton & Dollie Nobles, Bruet et Riviere, Biograph

KOSTER & BIAL'S The Craggs, Etta Butler, Bedine & Arthur, La Sylphe
—VAUDEVILLE PAR EXCELLENCE—
Next Monday—Round New York in 80 Minutes.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Huber's 14th St. Museum. 10c. to All. Continuous Show. Negro Jew; ½ man ½ horse. Theatre—2 Co.'s.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St., Lex. Av.
This week: Matinee Every Day, 25c. MADAME SANS GENE.

HARLEM Opera House. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. LORD & LADY ALGY Nxt. Week: The Cuckoo.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Day at 2:15 P. M.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 1, 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11 A. M., 12:25, 1, 1:25, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect Kings Co. "L."